

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

18 AUGUST 1983

Lebanon

Mediation Efforts — Syria agreed to review the Lebanese-Israeli agreement "clause by clause" after Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam met with Richard Fairbanks, assistant to U.S. envoy Robert McFarlane, according to a U.S. official in Beirut cited by Cairo radio. Syrian and U.S. legal experts will meet in Damascus to examine the "legal aspects" of the withdrawal agreement and will then present their conclusions to Khaddam, Jerusalem radio noted.

Reaction to Arens Visit — Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan protested the 16 August visit of Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Arens to Beirut and his meetings with Phalangist leaders by canceling all appointments and remaining at home, thus forcing President Amin al-Jumayyil to postpone the weekly Cabinet meeting, Beirut radio and Radio Monte Carlo reported. Cabinet sources cited by AFP denied that Al-Wazzan had resigned. A Damascus radio commentary asserted that Arens intended to pressure the Lebanese regime into cooperating with the Israeli "occupation," while an editorial in the Syrian paper *Al-Ba'th* cited by the radio denounced the visit as part of a plan to impose a "contract of submission" on Lebanon and to ensure "absolute U.S. hegemony."

Arens on Withdrawal — Defense Minister Moshe Arens told a Knesset committee that Lebanese fears that the withdrawal will lead to partitioning the country are hindering any cooperation with the IDF, Jerusalem radio stated. Israel would like to see the Phalangists and Druze in the Ash-Shuf come to a political arrangement but this is not a precondition for the withdrawal, the minister added, according to a related IDF Radio report.

Israeli POW Negotiations — Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad rejected appeals for information on Israeli POW's in Syria, Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu told Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir in Bucharest, according to the Israeli paper *Ma'ariv*. Nevertheless, Romania will continue to pursue the issue of the POW's held by the PLO and Syria, Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei promised Shamir in remarks reported by Jerusalem radio. Speaking in Tel Aviv, Israeli Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi reiterated Israel's readiness to start negotiations anywhere on exchanging the POW's, the radio stated.

PLO Affairs

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Kuwait on 17 August, KUNA reported. In a statement to journalists on his arrival, 'Arafat said that "so far nothing has happened" in the PLO conciliation committee's talks in Damascus. According to a later KUNA report, 'Arafat met with Kuwaiti Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah and informed him of the conciliation committee's activities.

Quoting a committee member in Damascus, KUNA said the possibility of a meeting between the committee and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad will be discussed in the delegation's second round of talks with Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam on 18 August.

AFP reported from Tripoli that five leading members of the PFLP-General command are rebelling against their leader, Ahmad Jibril, because he wants to "break up" the PLO. AFP added that the five breakaway leaders together with five others in Damascus have formed a "Provisional Command Committee" which claims the support of 75 percent of the organization's forces. In a 17 August statement broadcast by North Lebanon Voice of Palestine radio, the Provisional Command Committee emphasized that the PLO is the "only legitimate representative" of the Palestinian people and that attempts to undermine this representation will be firmly resisted.

Kuwait

KUNA cited an "official Foreign Ministry source" as saying that Kuwait rejected Brandon Grove's nomination as the new U.S. ambassador because he had served as consul general in "occupied Jerusalem." The source added that the decision was "not directed against Grove personally" and is not meant to harm relations with the United States, KUNA reported.

Israel

A Foreign Ministry statement, reported by Jerusalem television, "expressed amazement" at the U.S. announcement that East Jerusalem is occupied territory. Jerusalem Major Teddy Kollek was quoted by Jerusalem radio as saying that such U.S. pronouncements will only enhance the Arabs' illusion that Jerusalem will be repartitioned one day.

Libya

Chad Conflict — Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi confirmed that he met with French lawyer Roland Dumas — who is also a personal friend of French President Francois Mitterrand — before leaving Tripoli for Tunisia, Paris radio said.

Meanwhile, *Le Monde* reported that 2,000 French soldiers will be in Chad by "the end of the week," with the total number possibly rising to 3,000, according to AFP.

Al-Qadhafi on Israeli Reactor — Arabs should destroy the Israeli nuclear reactor in Dimona which has been producing nuclear warheads, Al-Qadhafi told the Society of Young Tunisian Lawyers in a speech reported by Voice of Greater Arab

Homeland radio. The Arab nation has the right to destroy the reactor just as Israel destroyed the Iraqi reactor near Baghdad, the Libyan leader asserted.

Iraq

INA reported that Egypt and Iraq have signed joint minutes on an agreement to settle all suspended financial and banking affairs and to facilitate the transfer of funds to Egyptians working in Iraq. In a statement to MENA following his return from talks in Iraq, Egyptian Economy Minister Dr Mustafa as-Sa'id said the political leaderships in Egypt and Iraq have succeeded "in surmounting all obstacles impeding the normalization of relations between the two countries."

Pakistan

The civil disobedience campaign against Ziaul Haq's military regime, launched 14 August by the MRD, is continuing, AFP

reported. Violent clashes took place in Dadu, Sind Province. AFP also reported demonstrations in Hyderabad City, Badin, and Nawabshah. Two MRD leaders were arrested in Karachi and the acting head of the Pakistani secular opposition has been detained. During the demonstrations, public buildings were burned and "scores" of demonstrators were arrested, AFP added.

Afghanistan

Army and sarandoy units aided by party activists, security forces, and revolution guards attacked rebel bases in the Kakh-e Jabar subdistrict, southeast of the capital, Kabul radio announced. The operation started 13 August, a related CTK correspondent's report added, and government forces have seized five large rebel arms depots.

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'Arafat Allegedly Forms 'Liquidation Group'*NC161542 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 16 Aug 83*

[Text] According to information obtained by the Voice of Lebanon, contacts have been taking place for several days now between the dissident Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] group, representatives of the Progressive Socialist Party, the Syrian Social Nationalist Party, and the so-called Arab Army of Lebanon group with a view to establishing joint forces from these parties and armed groups under the slogan of confronting capitulationist solutions. A meeting was held for this purpose in Damascus with representatives of the Libyan forces to discuss the means of finance. Libya expressed a desire to cover all the material expenses of these forces.

According to other information from the Al-Biq'a, the communists have established a training camp in an area 3 kilometers from 'Anjar following consultations between the communist officials and the Syrian officers in the area. There are approximately 250 men in the camp, most of whom are communists from Ba'labakk and [words indistinct]. Responsibility for the camp has been vested in Ghassan Khaz'al, a Ba'labakk Communist official.

Meanwhile, the Fatah movement is arming a group of Al-Hirmil inhabitants to secure the Al-Hirmil-Tripoli road and to resist the Abu Musa group should it try to storm Fatah positions. Thus far, about 200 tribesmen have been recruited and supplied with medium and light weapons as well as with RPG launchers. The full-time recruit receives a monthly salary of 1,200 Lebanese pounds.

Our correspondent has learned that Yasir 'Arafat has ordered the formation of a suicidal group of Fatah cadres to liquidate his opponents and carry out operations against the Syrian regime. Our correspondent says that those whose names head the liquidation list are Abu Musa, Abu Salih [Muhammad Nimr Salih], Abu Walid, and Ahmad Jibril, in addition to a number of officials of Lebanese leftist parties that sympathize with the mutineers.

PLO Delegation Meets Rebel Leaders, Habash*NC172103 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1940 GMT 17 Aug 83*

[Text] The PLO Central Committee's delegation today resumed its meetings in Syria. It met with a number of dissident leaders. The delegation met yesterday with Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. It met today with PFLP Secretary General Dr George Habash, who stressed the unity and independence of Palestinian institutions and Palestinian decisionmaking.

More on Delegation's Talks*LD171952 Kuwait KUNA in English 1656 GMT 17 Aug 83*

[Text] Damascus, Aug 17 (KUNA) — The 10-member delegation of the Palestine Central Committee Wednesday held a

series of meetings with the Palestinian resistance leaders in an effort to end the rift within the mainstream Al-Fatah commando movement.

The delegation — a group from the 18-member committee assigned by the PCC to mediate between rival Al-Fatah factions and patch up Syrian-Palestinian differences — met with Al-Fatah members Faruq Qaddumi and Muhammad Ratib Ghunaym, and the head of Al-Fatah's Foreign Relations Committee Muhammad Abu Mayzar. Prominent opposition leader, Nimir Salih (Abu Salih) attended the meetings during which the delegation managed to reconcile him with Qaddumi.

The delegation also met with the secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) Dr George Habash, and Secretary General of the PFLP-General Command (PFLP-GC) Ahmad Jibril, and reviewed the Palestinian situation and the means of ending the dispute within Al-Fatah. The Palestinian mediators are expected to meet later Wednesday with Al-Fatah's opposition leaders and are to hold further talks Thursday with Syrian Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

Khaddam, according to reliable Palestinian sources, affirmed at a meeting with the delegation members Tuesday Syria's keenness on the unity of Al-Fatah and the Palestine Liberation Organization, and on the importance of preserving the political gains which the PLO had achieved. Khaddam also stressed the necessity of seeking a solution to the Al-Fatah crisis through political means and democratic dialogue.

The delegation member, Yasir Amir, disclosed that the rival factions of Al-Fatah had pledged to abide by a cease-fire and halt propaganda campaigns. Answering a question on a possible meeting between Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and the delegation, Amir said this would be determined Thursday at the meeting with Khaddam.

Salah Khalaf-Led PLO Delegation Visits Yugoslavia

For a Belgrade TANJUG report on the arrival in Yugoslavia on 16 August of a PLO delegation led by Salah Khalaf, see the Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT for 17 August.

Fatah Delegation Leaves Syria for Tripoli*JN142128 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1900 GMT 14 Aug 83*

[Text] Damascus, 14 Aug (SANA) — A delegation representing the Fatah movement left for Tripoli today for a visit of several days to Libya at the invitation of Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution.

The delegation includes: Colonel Abu Majidi; 'Abdallah Husayn; Mahmud al-Labadi; Lieutenant Colonel Abu Jabir; Sakhr Darwish; and Ahmad Shamluni. A Fatah information source has said that the delegation will hold talks with Col al-Qadhafi and the Libyan leadership on the recent developments in the region.

It should be noted that the delegation visited the PDRY recently at the invitation of PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and held talks on the developments of the situation in the region and the necessary means to confront the imperialist plans there.

PLO's Abu Mayzar Interviewed on Fatah Situation

GF171848 Kuwait Al-Watan in Arabic 16 Aug 83

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[Interview with 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, PLO Executive Committee member and member of the six-member committee which was formed by the PLO, by the *Al-Watan* correspondent in Damascus — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] It seems that the mediation committee's efforts have reached a deadlock. Do you agree with that assessment? What are the reasons for this, particularly since most of the proposals made by the committee so far have been theoretical?

[Answer] The committee which was formed by the PLO Executive Committee is not a mediation committee. This committee shoulders its responsibilities bearing in mind that its responsibilities are in accordance with the resolutions of the Executive Committee which constitutes the legitimate leadership of the PLO. The committee's mission has not reached a deadlock, and this has been true since the very beginning. Reaching suitable and peaceful solutions to a crisis — like the current crisis within Fatah — entails revolutionary patience and time to tackle the problem which has both direct and indirect causes. Some of these causes are new, and some are old ones which have accumulated over the years. Therefore, we can say that this is an old-new or a new-old crisis. Moreover, it has many aspects — some are organizational, others are political or military, and so on.

[Question] The schism which has been created by the crisis within Fatah has been increasing with each passing day. What is the effect of this schism on the activities of the PLO? Specifically, how do you evaluate the unity of the PLO with regard to what is taking place?

[Answer] The crisis within Fatah draws our attention, not only within the framework of the PLO but in the framework of the people as a whole, because Fatah is the biggest organization and because it plays a leading role in the Palestinian national struggle, wherein this role is effective in the course of events. Despite all this — and without belittling what is taking place — the PLO is not facing division because all PLO frameworks — its Executive Committee, its Central Council, and the PNC — adhere to unity. We are keen on preventing the differences within Fatah being reflected within the PLO in its political, military, diplomatic, and information activities, or on other activities. We believe that the unity of the PLO is an important Palestinian achievement that came to be after a lengthy struggle by our people in which the Palestinian revolutionary factions and the various political powers took part. Therefore, we are doing our utmost to prevent the crisis within Fatah from having any negative effects on the unity of the PLO and on its legitimate institutions.

[Question] Some call for holding a PNC meeting. What do you think of that?

[Answer] Discussing this crisis in the PNC would be hazardous. I personally believe that holding a PNC meeting at this time will not produce anything beneficial to the Palestinian, Arab, and international levels. National unity and aversion of schism entail, in my view, not calling for an emergency meeting of the PNC.

[Question] Finally, I would like to ask you in short about the Soviet position towards what is taking place in the Palestinian arena.

[Answer] In short, the Soviet stance is in favor of the unity of the PLO, of solving the internal problems, and of normal relations between the PLO and Syria.

Fatah Rebel Denies Sa'id Musa Assassination Report

GF180900 Doha QNA in Arabic 0820 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Doha, 18 Aug (QNA) — A responsible source in the opposition movement within Fatah has denied reports that Colonel Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], one of the prominent opposition leaders, was subjected to an assassination attempt.

In a statement to the Qatari newspaper *Al-'Arab* published today, the source stressed that Col Abu Musa met with the dialogue committee formed by the Palestinian Central Council yesterday. He also said that the committee members expressed satisfaction at the results of this meeting.

Five PFLP-GC Figures Oppose Jibril Leadership

NC171800 Paris AFP in English 1740 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Tripoli, Northern Lebanon, Aug 17 (AFP) — Five leading members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC) today said they were rebelling against their leader Ahmad Jibril because he wanted to "break up" the Palestine Liberation Organisation. Mr Jibril's "clique" was trying to turn the PLO into "a mercenary instrument charged with carrying out the Libyan regime's policies," the group's spokesman Abu Jabir Mahmud told a press conference here today.

The five breakaway leaders, plus another five in Damascus whose identities were being kept secret for security reasons, had formed a "Provisional Command Committee" of the PFLP-GC, the spokesman said, supported by three quarters of the organization's troops. They had done this to repudiate "the non-revolutionary methods adopted by Mr Jibril's clique in triggering the bloody intra-Palestinian conflict," Abu Jabir said.

Mr Jibril was "involved in the conflict within Fatah," and 17 PFLP-GC troops were killed "in the course of fighting between Fatah dissidents and loyalists," he said. Mr Jibril had met the general secretary of the pro-Syrian As-Sa'iqa group and the leaders of the dissident movement within Fatah, Mr Mahmud said. "This proves there was close cooperation between them with the aim of breaking up the PLO" he said.

The committee sees the PLO as "the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, repudiates all attempts to break up the PLO, and is committed to independent decisionmaking power at the heart of the PLO," the spokesman said. The committee condemned the Middle East plan of U.S. President Ronald Reagan and the Israeli-Lebanese accord, but stressed "the importance of developing relations with the Syrian Government and all national progressive regimes," Abu Jabir said.

Calling on members to support the breakaway group and a call for a general meeting of the PFLP-GC, he said four of the five men at today's press conference had been sent to Yemen, where they had been "deceived" as to the PFLP-GC's position on the fighting within Fatah.

Rebels Issue Statement

*NC172244 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1730 GMT 17 Aug 83*

[Text of statement issued by the Provisional Command Committee of the PFLP-GC on 17 August]

[Text] To the masses of our Palestinian Arab people and to our comrades, the cadres and members of the PFLP-GC:

In the welter of political developments and the fast-breaking events with their local, regional, and international dimensions, the Arab revolutionary movement is being subjected to a reactionary imperialist-Zionist onslaught aimed at further cutting us to size in implementation of the imperialist plan of spreading U.S. policy in the area, and of completing the defense link for U.S. strategic interests.

After the failure of the conspiratorial plan to destroy the PLO's organizational, military, and political (?strength), the enemies' front sought — after the departure of the Palestinian revolution from Beirut — to complete its plans by various tested methods in order to prepare the conditions in the Palestinian national arena for the success of its plans by driving away the Palestinian revolution from the scene of events, and by confiscating its national independent decisionmaking by the most dangerous methods. It sought for this purpose to strike at Palestinian national unity and to encourage the bloody fighting in the Palestinian arena.

Under the circumstances and on the basis of the sound national stand, and after seriously and responsibly contemplating these events and their material and political effects — which demand an effective commitment to revolutionary logic in dealing with the conflict, and a revolutionary reform of the daily actions in our front as a step along the path of reforming the course of the Palestinian revolution in its capacity as a basic part of the revolutionary process of attaining radical change in the state of the deterioration in all the conditions of the arena [as heard]:

We the cadres and elements of the PFLP-GC affirm — in light of the aforementioned facts and our honest commitment to the PFLP-GC's political program and the resolutions of our successive general congresses — the importance of explaining the following stands and principles:

1. On the internal level: The removal of all the negative, dangerous phenomena within the PFLP-GC organizational, military, and information establishments, which are basically the result of an intellectual, political, and organizational crisis, the features of which are appearing in the front's [word indistinct] and its general course. In this regard, we affirm that despite all the attempts to achieve a democratic reform through the front's establishments and framework, these attempts clashed with an impregnable barrier set up by the group of Ahmad Jibril and Fadl Shururi, who arranged the front's conditions [as heard] through a policy of humiliation and intimidation to serve their private interests and the policies they are committed to.

We affirm a strong rejection of the unrevolutionary course which Jibril's group follows to explode the bloody struggle in the Palestinian arena and encourage the Palestinian fighting, which ultimately serves the enemies' camp only. We stress in this respect the call for creating the basis of reform and revolutionary change for all the negative phenomena of the Palestinian revolution, within the framework of the Palestinian institutions and through a democratic dialogue to avoid the loss of Palestinian blood, which must be safeguarded to fight for the sake of Palestine — its homeland, people, and revolution.

We reject the Jibril group's method of conducting the struggle on the Palestinian national arena and his own attempts to divide the PLO by establishing axes, and by his boycott of the meetings of the PLO's legitimate institutions. We reject all the methods of Jibril's group in determining relations with the Arab regimes for material and financial considerations in order to turn the front into a mercenary instrument implementing the policy of the Libyan regime — a front which is not committed to national action in the Palestinian arena.

2. On the political level: We emphasize that the PLO is the only legitimate representative of the masses of our Palestinian people wherever they may be. We will firmly resist all attempts aimed at undermining this representation or sharing in it because of the danger such an action will pose to our national cause. We reject all attempts to divide the PLO and the legitimate gains of its institutions. We emphasize the importance of participating in these institutions to develop their work in a manner serving the revolutionary line of our Palestinian revolution.

We adhere to the independence of the Palestinian national, progressive, and independent decisionmaking, which constitutes the main and vital factor for the continuation of the revolution and the firm resistance to all the Arab attempts to have a say in Palestinian decisionmaking and to subject it to the interests of the reactionary Arab decisionmaking. We emphasize our rejection of the conspiratorial Reagan plan and all the capitulationist plans in the area. We emphasize the need to work in accordance with, and be committed to a revolutionary strategy which will guarantee the escalation of the armed struggle through the popular liberation war as a means to realize our people's aims and ambitions of gaining the recognition of their national political identity and of establishing their state in all parts of Palestine.

We emphasize the importance of developing relations of struggle with steadfast Syria and of rejecting all the attempts to cast doubts on these relations. This constitutes a practical guarantee

to achieve the joint objectives of the struggle and to resist the U.S. policy in the area. We condemn the treasonous agreement between the Lebanese authorities and the Zionist entity and consider it an aspect of the Camp David accord, which seeks to (?divide) the area and turn it into an imperialist sphere of influence.

We emphasize the importance of extending all kinds of support to the Lebanese national forces to provide the conditions necessary for the continuation of their struggle, which is aimed at ending the Zionist occupation and foiling the conspiratorial plan against them. We stress the need to strengthen and develop the struggle relations with the national and progressive regimes — foremost of which are Syria, the PDRY, and Algeria — and with the Arab liberation movement to provide the conditions necessary to change the Arab status quo and realize the aspirations of our Arab peoples. We emphasize the need to strengthen and develop the relations of alliance with all the forces opposing imperialism and Zionism, and with the socialist group's states, foremost of which is the Soviet Union.

My comrades, sons of the PFLP-GC: The logic of things requires a serious national stand to assume your struggle responsibilities. In light of the aforementioned facts and events, and from your own experience on the front, we call upon you to participate with us in reforming the course of our front in loyalty to Palestine and the martyr's blood. Raise your voice high with us in calling for the convocation of a general congress of the front to discuss the negative actions and phenomena, and to repudiate the policy of dependence and submission which the group of Jibril and Fadl Shurur pursue.

By virtue of our knowledge of the policy of terrorism which Jibril pursues, we know in advance that he will seek to persecute our cadres and elements which have stood to declare very boldly their national stand, expressing the revolutionary will of all the front's rank and file. However, we warn against any criminal action because the revolutionaries' bases, which are determined to correct the front's course, will do harm to the criminals. Let Jibril realize that we can do this very easily wherever he may be and whenever we want. In this respect, the Provisional Command Committee — which has been formed to assume control of the political, organization, and military action in the various areas where we are present until an agreement is reached on the convocation of the general congress — promises all the front's comrades that we will not be the first to brandish weapons in the face of anyone who fought the Zionist enemy.

Long live the PLO as the sole legitimate representative! Long live the Palestinian-Syrian-Lebanese unity as a condition for victory! Long live unity with all the freedom forces, foremost with the Soviet Union. Long the PFLP-GC as a Palestinian fighting group!

PLO's Al-Wazir Denounces Arens' Lebanon Visit
NC172135 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic
 1730 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has strongly

denounced the reception of Zionist Defense Minister Moshe Arens in Beirut. In a statement he made, Abu Jihad said that this impudent behavior constitutes an open violation of all the meaning of Arab honor and affiliation and requires a clear Arab stand to hold accountable those who received and are receiving the butchers of the Sabra and Shatila massacres and of the Lebanese war, like Arens and Sharon.

Brother Abu Jihad said that by their behavior, the Lebanese authorities and the Lebanese front confirm once again their strong allegiance to the Zionist will that is imposing its direct occupation on more than one-third of the Lebanese territories. He described Arens' visit as part of the Phalangist-Zionist-U.S. agreement, and a step forward in the normalization of relations at a high level.

Brother Abu Jihad emphasized that the Palestinians were not surprised by the hospitality which Arens — and Sharon before him — were accorded, just as they were not surprised by the previous visits made by Zionist officials or by the security and military relations which the Lebanese front and the Lebanese forces have been having with the Zionist enemy since before the 2-year war.

Brother Abu Jihad expressed regret at the lack of confidence in Arab relations. He said: We vociferously say to the brothers in the Lebanese national ranks that we are aware that these relations were a principal reason for the eruption of the 2-year war, but the Arab brothers closed their ears so as not to hear our voices. Brother Abu Jihad said that the Lebanese Muslims and nationalists are required, before anybody else, to adopt a responsible stand vis-a-vis this visit, which represents the greatest assault on the feelings of the nationalists and Muslims in Lebanon. How can a war criminal be received like a prominent president, and how can he review a guard of honor at a time when in-depth discussions are taking place in closed rooms on how to complete the plans aimed at liquidating Lebanon — its country, people, and independence — and plotting against the Palestinian people and the Palestinian cause, and undermining Syria's national security and probably that of other neighboring Arab countries?

Brother Abu Jihad did not rule out that this visit will be followed by fierce battles in the mountain as well as by aggression and continued terrorism in the nationalist and Islamic areas of Beirut — the south, and the north — and by our Palestinian camps being subjected to more murder, displacement, explosions, and kidnapping.

Brother Abu Jihad said that this direct Zionist-Phalangist-U.S. provocation of Arab and Islamic feelings and dignity puts us as a Palestinian revolution — along with Syria and the Lebanese nationalist and Islamic forces — anew before the gravity of the responsibilities placed on our shoulders, responsibilities which diminish the importance of any secondary disputes. What is required is a joint tripartite effort to study the situation and to reply in-depth to this rude provocation.

Joint Forces Operations Against Israel Reported

*JN171730 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT
17 Aug 83*

[Text] Southern Lebanon — The Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces continue to further escalate their operations against invading Zionist forces in Lebanon, inflicting on them heavy losses in lives and equipment.

Reports from Lebanon said that a joint forces group has attacked a Zionist position in the Jazzin area, using machineguns and RPG's. The attack left several Zionist soldiers killed or wounded, and a number of military vehicles destroyed or damaged. Immediately after the attack, occupation soldiers began a large-scale combing of the area, searching for the attackers, who had

returned safely to base. A Zionist military spokesman acknowledged the operation. He said that one soldier was killed and three others wounded, and that two armored vehicles were destroyed or damaged.

In An-Nabatiyah, in southern Lebanon, a fighter of the Palestinian-Lebanese Joint forces attacked a Zionist intelligence officer while he was inside a store in An-Nabatiyah market. The attack took place after precise identification of the Zionist officer's identity. The officer was seriously wounded and later moved by helicopter to a hospital inside the occupied homeland. The invading Zionist forces cordoned off the area and arrested several citizens. A Zionist spokesman acknowledged the attack and said that the officer's wounds are serious.

BAHRAIN

Three Cabinet Appointments Announced 18 August
GF180528 Manama Gulf Daily News in English 18 Aug 83 p 4

[Text] Acting Amir, Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah has announced three appointments.

The justice and Islamic affairs minister, Shaykh 'Abdallah ibn Khalid Al Khalifah, is appointed acting minister of commerce and agriculture.

Information Minister Tariq Al-Mu'ayyad is appointed acting minister of state for cabinet affairs and economy and finance minister, Ibrahim 'Abd al-Karim, is appointed acting minister for development and industry.

KUWAIT

Government Rejects Nomination of U.S. Ambassador
LD171046 Kuwait KUNA in English 1002 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Kuwait, Aug 17 (KUNA) — Kuwait announced Wednesday that its rejection of Brandon Grove's nomination as the new U.S. ambassador replacing former Ambassador Francois Dickman, has been taken in accordance with its pan-Arab stand relating to the Palestine question in general and the status of occupied Arab Jerusalem in particular.

An official Foreign Ministry source told KUNA today that the Kuwaiti Government has turned down the nomination of Grove as an accredited U.S. ambassador to Kuwait because he has worked as his country's consul general in occupied Jerusalem.

The source said that the Kuwaiti decision has been taken in line with and in adherence to resolutions of the Arab League and the United Nations on the holy city of Jerusalem.

The source added that when Kuwait has refused nomination of Grove as his country's ambassador, it was practicing one of its legitimate rights in refusing or accepting the nomination of any proposed ambassador.

In the meantime, Kuwait affirms that its position has been motivated by principles and not directed against Grove personally. The decision of Kuwait is not meant to harm relations with the United States, the source stressed.

The State Department Tuesday attempted to justify its choice of Grove by ensuring that a number of career officers specializing in the Mideast get first hand experience in Israel.

Washington fears that if the Kuwait action becomes a precedent, there is danger that Israel will become a "diplomatic ghetto" where diplomats are unwilling to serve.

There is also concern in Washington labelling the issue as "very serious and delicate." It is feared that the move could encourage other Arab governments to interfere with the assignment of

American diplomats in the Mideast by regarding the Arab world off-limits to those who have served in Israel.

Grove, does not have much experience in the Mideast. Apart from his Jerusalem term, his career was mainly in European affairs. His assignment to Kuwait was part of a reshuffle of American ambassadorial posts in the Mideast.

'Arafat Arrives, Speaks on Yemen 'Summit'
LD171644 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1556 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Kuwait, 17 Aug (KUNA) — PLO chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived here at approximately 1730 today from San'a'.

On his arrival Mr 'Arafat told journalists that he will be holding comprehensive talks with the brother Kuwaiti officials on all aspects of the Palestinian issue and current Arab issues. He said that at the tripartite summit between himself and the presidents of the two Yemens, 'Abdallah Salih and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, a basic matter was discussed, that is, the Arab collective action, specially in these difficult times which the Arab region and the Arab nation are experiencing, including the situation in Lebanon and in particular in Al-Biq'a' valley and Beirut, the situation in the occupied territories, and also the Gulf war and its dangers and complications.

Mr 'Arafat said that it is necessary to adopt a collective Arab stand soon and solidarity to confront the dangers that are threatening not only Palestine or the two parts of Yemen but also the whole Arab nation. He pointed out that the tripartite meeting was a meeting of the three parts: the two Yemens and Palestine. He added that it was agreed to set up a Yemeni delegation from the two Yemens; the delegation will be visiting Syria and Libya in an attempt to find a solution for the Palestinian problems with the two countries. He stressed that among the issues the delegation will be discussing is the issue of convening an Arab summit, as it has been agreed to discuss the convening of such a summit before its scheduled time in November.

During his visit to San'a' Mr 'Arafat presided over the meetings of the Palestinian Supreme Military Council. He also conducted talks with the two Yemeni presidents, which concentrated on developments of the Palestinian issue and the current Arab situation. With regard to his assessment of the steps taken by the 18-man committee in Damascus aimed at solving the Palestinian-Syrian disputes, Mr 'Arafat said: "So far nothing has happened concerning the committee's mission which began 2 days ago. To my knowledge they did not meet with President al-Asad. When this meeting takes place we will be able to give an answer."

He pointed out that control of the Palestinian opposition is in Syrian hands. He recalled that the Palestinian disputes with Syria in 1976 were made to appear to be the fault of the Palestinians, because As-Sa'iqah was led by Zuhayr Muhsin, and now it is led by Salih al-Ma'ani and Ahmad Jibril, who is the same Ahmad Jibril, and now instead of General Misbah al-Bidiri they have brought in a general called Abu Musa. He added:

"When the dispute with Syria ends, it will end with these elements".

The PLO chairman rejected any intervention in Palestinian affairs either from Arab or from non-Arab sources. He said: "Nobody should interfere in Palestinian domestic affairs because we refuse to interfere in Arab affairs."

Mr Arafat was received on his arrival by Minister of Communications 'Isa Muhammad al-Masidi; Fatah Central Committee member Salim az-Za'nun; PLO representative in Kuwait 'Awni Battas; Iraqi ambassador to Kuwait 'Abd al-Jabar 'Umar Ghani; and Deputy Chief of Protocol Hamad al-'Ubaydi.

AL-ANBA' Reports Arab Moves to Reach Unity

GF172014 Kuwait Al-Anba' in Arabic 16 Aug 83 pl

[Dispatch by Khalil Baydhun]

[Text] *Al-Anba'* has learned from highranking Arab sources that the current Arab move, particularly the Gulf one, which is accompanied by daily contacts among senior Arab officials, intends to eliminate some obstacles which hinder the ending of some differences which prevent a unified Arab stance.

Those sources said that the most serious issues which the Arab world is currently facing are the Middle East crisis and the developments of the situation in Lebanon, in addition to the Iraqi-Iranian war. Events show that there is a desire for the continuation of the war in order to occupy the Gulf people and damage the Iraqi Arab role so that the powers which support Israel, foremost of which is the United States, can implement the solutions which they want whether for Lebanon, or for the major issue, the Palestinian issue.

The sources said that the consultations and contacts have definitely affirmed the relationship between the continuation of the Gulf war and Washington's attempts to impose a solution on the region's crisis so that it can directly intervene in the Gulf region, justifying it as protecting security and its strategic interests. Despite the continuous attempts, it was necessary to initiate more attempts, after many realities were unveiled. Some Arab sides which used to reject reconciliation accept them today, because it has become obvious to everyone that the continuation of some disputes, foremost of which is the Syrian-Iraqi dispute, might lead us to more than one disaster and in more than one place.

These sources added that in light of the new developments, a number of Arab sides should now try to seek reconciliation and prepare the atmosphere for convening the upcoming Arab summit in November so that fateful decisions can be adopted to meet the current deteriorating Arab situation and thus, resist the conspiracy which could have more dangerous consequences in the future.

SAUDI ARABIA

Foreign Ministry Gives Banquet for U.S. Envoy

LD172118 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1925 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Jidda, 17 Aug (SPA) — The Foreign Ministry gave a banquet tonight in Jidda for the U.S. ambassador to the King-

dom, Richard Murphy, on the occasion of the end of his tour of duty. The banquet was attended by Under Secretary for Political Affairs 'Abd ar-Rahman Mansuri, senior officials of the ministry and by members of the diplomatic corps accredited to the Kingdom.

Riyadh Commentary Views McFarlane Mission

LD170900 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 16 Aug 83

[Husayn al-Askari commentary]

[Text] U.S. envoy Robert McFarlane himself admits that so far he has failed to achieve any result that might be seen as a glimmer of hope for him to continue his efforts. Hinting about the responsibility for his failure, he blames what he terms the complications of the problem he is trying to solve and also the presence of pressing intricacies which make it difficult for him to find a solution without taking them into consideration and without overcoming their causes.

But the main reason, which the U.S. envoy has so far ignored and which former envoy Philip Habib also ignored, is that the only obstacle, which is a source of pressure and escalation, is the fact that the Israeli enemy wants to emerge triumphant, carrying all the spoils acquired as a result of invading Lebanon more than 1 year ago. The United States is aware of this, and it also appreciates its dimensions. But, as observers point out, it does not object to the Israelis achieving what they want as a price for their invasion of Lebanon; it does not object to other parties paying this price. But who is to ask them to do that, even indirectly, when they strongly refuse to pay and their refusal is quite justified?

Israel invaded Lebanon on the basis of feeble justifications. The basic reason was to draw up a new political map of the Arab-Israeli conflict, in the shadow of which Israel would be able to acquire everything for nothing. This is the fact with which every mediator has to deal. It is not enough for him to just realize it. This being the reality, the success or the failure of the efforts to find a solution to the continued Israeli occupation of Lebanon lies in tackling the (?action) itself and not deal with reactions, as is the case with the current efforts.

Judging by this reality, observers do not regard it unlikely that the U.S. efforts, after the meeting between envoy Robert McFarlane and President Reagan, will take a new turn, if there is a real and sincere desire to reach a just and lasting solution.

Riyadh Comments on Palestinian Reconciliation

GF171610 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Analysis by 'Abdallah Sulayman al-Khurayif]

[Text] The Palestinian reconciliation committee formed by the Palestinian Central Council began its work in the Syrian capital, where it arrived the day before yesterday. During this visit, it will meet with a number of Syrian officials and various Palestinian leaders. The committee met with 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam,

Syrian foreign minister, in the presence of Khalid al-Fahum, PNC chairman and head of the sixth-member Palestinian mediation committee emerging from the PLO Executive Committee. Following the meeting, a Syrian official source stated that the discussion was concentrated on the current Arab situation, in addition to differences within Fatah. Palestinian sources described the meeting as fruitful and encouraging in the resolving of Syrian-Palestinian differences.

The delegation also held a meeting with a number of opposition leaders within Fatah. During that meeting, which lasted until the wee hours of the night, discussion concentrated on the differences and their causes, in an attempt to narrow the differences in the various points of views.

In a statement after that meeting, one of the opposition leaders explained that there are a number of political, organizational, and behavior requirements which the various sides within Fatah must realize. Although he said that no positive results were achieved during the first stages of the mission of the reconciliation committee, however, he expressed hope that the two sides will achieve appropriate solutions to serve the course of the armed struggle to liberate Palestine. He welcomed the decision of the Palestinian Central Council, which held its last session in Tunisia, particularly the decision on establishing a cease-fire and on the cessation of the media campaigns.

A member of the reconciliation committee, who is also a member of the Palestinian Central Council, stated that the delegation heard the opposition's point of view and became acquainted with the bases for the differences between the brothers of the struggle within Fatah. He explained that other meetings will be held between both parties following the return of the opposition delegation from Libya. He said: We are endeavoring to achieve radical solutions to settle the Palestinian quarrel in a way which will maintain the unity of Fatah and the PLO.

Observers of the development of the Palestinian differences regret that this is occurring at a time when Palestinian energy is greatly in need of unity of ranks and determination to resist Israeli practices which have become more vicious in light of Arab division, in addition to Palestinian rupture, which (?hinders) the real confrontation of Zionist aggression.

The continuation of this conflict means the continuation of Arab concern. However, numerous indicators affirm the approach of a relaxation of tension and a solution to the crisis, which should not have taken place. Observers add that in addition to the indicators, the decision to mediate the differences by consultations and abidance of the cease-fire by the two sides of the movement are causes for optimism and that whatever has taken place within Fatah was only a cloud that will soon disappear, because the current situation in the region require an increase in Palestinian and Arab efforts to confront the horrible Israeli plots.

Interior Minister on Respect for Hajj Regulations

LD172143 Riyadh SPA in English 1913 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] At-Ta'if, aug. 17, SPA — Saudi Interior Minister Prince Nayif Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has expressed confidence that every

pilgrim arriving in the Kingdom to perform pilgrimage would respect instructions and regulations that would make easy for them the performance of this duty.

Prince Nayif, in a statement to SPA, said the Kingdom with the help of God was able to ensure comfort and security to those coming to perform the fifth pillar of Islam.

PDRY

DPRK Vice Foreign Minister Departs Aden

GF171434 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] DPRK Vice Foreign Minister Kim Hyong-u and the delegation accompanying him left Aden today after a visit lasting for several days to our country, during which he held talks with a number of party and government officials on strengthening bilateral cooperation relations.

In a statement to ANA, Comrade Kim Hyong-u expressed his satisfaction for the results achieved during his visit. He said that they will effectively contribute to strengthening and enhancing the friendship relations between the two friendly countries. Concluding his statement, he lauded our people's achievements gained in their struggle to construct a prosperous life under the leadership of the YSP and wished them more progress and victories.

He was seen off by Muhammad 'Ali 'Inayah, deputy foreign minister, and (Kim Hyong-sam) DPRK ambassador to Aden, and a number of Foreign Ministry officials.

YAR

PLO's Yasir 'Arafat Leaves San'a' for Kuwait

GF171346 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1200 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] San'a', 17 Aug (WAKH) — Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, left San'a' for Kuwait today after a 9-day visit to the YAR. During the visit, 'Arafat held talks with the two Yemeni leaders, Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, on developments of the Palestinian issue and the current Arab situation. 'Arafat also took part in sessions of the Supreme Yemeni Council which began here the day before yesterday. He also chaired the meeting of the Supreme Council of the Palestinian Revolution which concluded here last week.

Before his departure, 'Arafat met with Soviet Ambassador in San'a' Oleg Peresypkin and discussed with him relations between the Soviet Union and Palestinian revolution, the current Arab situation, and the latest developments of the Palestinian issue.

Makes Departure Statement

GF172030 San'a Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman and

commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, left San'a' today.

In a predeparture statement to SABA' News Agency, he expressed his happiness for being able to participate in the fraternal meeting between the two brother leaders, Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. He said: It was a wonderful opportunity for me to be able to participate in this significant meeting, the meeting of the two parts of Yemen, the North and South Yemen, with the representation of the third part, which is the Palestinian part. Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] said that during this meeting, a number of domestic, Arab, and international issues were discussed, foremost of which is the issue of the occupied territories, the people's confrontation of the Zionist attack against our children and women in Palestine, as well as our people in Lebanon, whether in Beirut, Al-Biq'a', in the south or in the north, in order to confront the separation conspiracy which the enemies of the Arab nation are preparing to partition Lebanon, as preparation to the balkanization of the entire Arab region. He said that the policy of balkanization is not limited to Lebanon and Palestine, but to all the Arab nation. He said that this policy was unveiled in 1956 and that Zionism and imperialism are currently trying to implement it.

The struggler 'Arafat said: The talks also concentrated on the issue of Yemeni unity, an issue which concerns the whole Arab nation and is the sincere desire of the Yemeni people and the ambition of all the Arab peoples and including the third part which is participating in the formation of this genuine Arab Yemeni unity, the Palestinian people. He said: Out of their genuine revolutionary and principled Arab commitment, Brothers Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad affirmed the Yemeni people's commitment to continue the struggle not only for the sake of Yemen, but also for the sake of Palestine, Jerusalem, and the whole Arab nation. They also affirmed their total support of the PLO on all levels. In his statement, Brother 'Arafat saluted our Yemeni people, with their three parts, the north, south, and the Palestinian parts, for these stances.

He referred to the meeting of the Supreme Military Council of the Palestinian revolution which he chaired in San'a' recently, and said that during this meeting, the council discussed the military situation of the Palestinian revolution in confronting the imperialist attack, particularly the dangerous situation in Al-Biq'a', where the Palestinian people are being threatened by several sides. He expressed the council's great pride in President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih's participation in the council's opening session, he said: What the Palestinian revolution and people are being subjected to, is not a Palestinian responsibility but an Arab responsibility, because the situation which the Palestinian revolution is facing does not only affect it, but affects the future of the Arab nation.

He concluded his statement by saying: From this progressive (?position) of the Arab nation, I address them and say: We, in the Palestinian revolution are currently defending ourselves, our culture. We are fighting not only to protect the Palestinian revolution, but also the whole Arab nation. We are fighting so that our region will not become what Israel and United States wish. We are fighting to prevent the implementation of the

Zionist criminal plan, which was named internationally and by the Arabs as balkanization. All those challenges are placed upon our shoulders and we tell our Arab people that we will keep our pledge.

He was seen off at the airport by Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani, prime minister and member of the Standing Committee; and a number of civil and military officials; and Colonel (Abu Khumayz), commander of the Sabra Palestinian fighters' camp; ('Abdallah Abu al-Hamidah), deputy PLO representative in San'a'; and the members of that office.

PDYR Chairman Calls for Unity at Hajjah Rally
GF171500 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT
 17 Aug 83

[Speech by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, at a rally held in the YAR city of Hajjah on 17 August — read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the armed forces, and the secretary general of the General Peoples Congress; O our Yemeni masses; O the children of the valiant city of Hajjah:

I would like express my profound thanks and gratitude for the warm and fraternal reception, and for the speeches and poems which were accorded to me, since they reflect the masses' allegiance to the 26 September and 14 October Revolutions. This very enthusiasm and reception also indicates the masses' zeal for Yemeni unity, the glorious goal.

Through our cooperation and our joint work with our brothers in the northern part of the homeland, we have succeeded in cementing security and stability between the two parts and in reinforcing coordination, cooperation, and joint action to bring forward the day of unity which our people throughout the entire Yemeni homeland long for.

Now, as the first session of the council is being held, our masses look forward to tangible results emanating from this unification meeting. We will continue our unification efforts along this road with our brothers in the northern part — foremost of whom is the struggler Brother President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih — in order to execute the results and the resolutions of the first session of the Yemeni Council and the results reached in the earlier meeting. We are sure that as the principles of freedom were victorious in the confrontation of the injustice of imamate and imperialism and as the 26 September and 14 October Revolutions were victorious in the confrontation of all the plotters, the spiteful, and those who opposed to these revolutions' goals and principles, then the unity issue will be victorious, the de facto partition will come to an end, and the unified and prosperous Yemen will be born.

Long live the glorious 26 September and 14 October Revolutions! Glory and immortality to the faithful martyrs of the Yemeni revolution! Glory to our great Yemeni people! Thank you.

Djibouti Foreign Minister Arrives 17 August
GF171334 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT
17 Aug 83

[Text] Bahdon Farah Moumin, Djibouti minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, arrived in San'a' on a short visit to the republic, during which he will hold talks with Foreign Ministry's officials on strengthening relations between the two fraternal countries.

In a statement to SABA' News Agency, he expressed his pleasure on making this visit, because it comes within the framework of strengthening relations between the two countries, in addition to holding consultations on current Arab issues.

He was received by Brother 'Ali 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Bahar, minister of state, chairman of the petroleum and mineral resources corporation, and member of the Standing Committee.

Abu Ghazalah Addresses Expatriates Conference*NC171404 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1244 GMT 17 Aug 83*

[Text] Cairo, 17 Aug (MENA) — Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defense and War Production Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah has declared that the first Egyptian-made tank and armored vehicle will be produced by the end of next year and that Egypt has succeeded in manufacturing SAM-7 missiles and will start actual production by next year.

Addressing the Egyptian expatriates conference today, Abu Ghazalah added that this is a first step toward the manufacture of guided missiles in Egypt after the Egyptian military factories had succeeded in meeting the armed forces needs of various types of Western and Eastern made ammunition. He added that the Egyptian aircraft factories are manufacturing 48 percent of the components of the Alpha jet plane.

On the situation in Chad, Abu Ghazalah said that there is not one Egyptian soldier in Chad although Egypt had previously extended military aid to Hissein Habre's government. The defense minister warned that if the situation in Chad deteriorates and poses a threat to Sudan, Egypt would certainly stand by Sudan directly or indirectly.

On the Libyan stance, Abu Ghazalah said that Egypt has no aggressive intent toward Libya, but Libyan leader Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi is trying to shake stability in the area while Egypt is seeking to build it.

Abu Ghazalah also dealt with Egypt's plan for developing the armed forces within the framework of the diversification of weapons' sources affirming that 80 percent of this plan, which is due to end in 1986, had been carried out. He asserted that the efficiency of the Armed Forces has increased since the October war.

During his 3-hour meeting with the expatriates, the defense minister discussed the conception of Egyptian national security and its economic, political, social, and military aspects affirming that military security means having a capable military force that can realize the political objectives of the state through repelling aggression.

Abu Ghazalah reviewed the superpowers' naval and ground confrontations and their effects on Egyptian national security. He pointed out that the Middle East area is being subjected to several extraordinary phenomena which directly affect national security and the military strategy of Egypt. Among those phenomena is the extraordinary military growth of some countries in the area such as Libya, Israel, and Ethiopia, as well as the phenomenon of military confrontations in the interest of the superpowers, in conjunction with the Arab disintegration.

On the Iraq-Iran war, the defense minister said that this war will not end except after the United States and the Soviet Union have completed the arrangement of their positions in the Middle East in a way that will serve their interests.

Concerning the situation in Lebanon, Abu Ghazalah warned against the partition of Lebanon, pointing out that Syria and

Israel's rejection of withdrawal from Lebanon is based on certain aims.

Minister Asks Expatriates Cooperation*NC171843 Cairo MENA in English 1816 GMT 17 Aug 83*

[Text] Cairo, Aug 17 (MENA) — The Egyptian expatriates conference decided today to form a committee of representatives of expatriates and the ministries of investment and economy to set up shareholding companies in Egypt owned by expatriates and aided by the Egyptian Government.

The committee would explore the prospects of investment projects and draw up the necessary guarantees for their success. The government would guarantee protection of the capital.

Dr. Mustafa as-Sa'id, minister of economy and foreign trade, told the economic committee of the conference that permanent channels should be established between the Egyptians working abroad and the Egyptian Government's economic machineries to give the expatriates a chance to contribute to the country's economic development.

He called on the expatriates to participate in Egyptian production projects as well as tourism schemes along Egyptian Mediterranean and Red Sea coasts. He pointed out that a company was formed last week with a capital of 100 million Egyptian pounds (about same dollars) for investment in tourism projects along Egypt's Mediterranean coast, adding that the company is ready to accept more shareholders.

Dr. Mustafa as-Sa'id asked the expatriates to contribute particularly to the establishment of agricultural, farm machinery and machine tool production schemes.

He pointed out that the Egyptian Government's economic policy at present is focused on exportation, and asked the expatriates to help Egyptian exportation to their new locales.

He gave the example that Iraq has asked Egypt to provide it with textiles valued at 30 million pounds.

He added that Egypt has opened markets abroad for its exports, and expatriate businessmen who plan to participate in setting up production projects in Egypt should pay attention to exporting part of the output.

Ghali Forms Committee for UN Palestine Meeting*NC171621 Cairo MENA in English 1609 GMT 17 Aug 83*

[Text] Cairo, Aug 17 (MENA) — Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali conferred today with Ambassador Ash-Shafi'i 'Abd al-Hamid, assistant foreign minister, on issues related to the international conference on backing the Palestinian cause.

The UN sponsored one-week conference will be held on August 19 in Geneva. [as received]

The Foreign Ministry formed a committee to prepare for this conference under Ash-Shafi'i who will head the Egyptian delegation.

Egypt will stress to the conference that the Palestinian cause is the core of the Middle East problem and that the solution requires the realization of the Palestinians' legitimate rights, Ash-Shafi'i added.

The Palestinian right to self-determination is the key to the solution, Ash-Shafi'i said, adding that Egypt would seek a more decisive stance from the international community for backing and solving the problem.

'Ali Seeks Conference Support

NC172118 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2110 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Cairo, 17 Aug (MENA) — *Al-Ahram* reports that Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has asked the Egyptian ambassadors in the world capitals to hold urgent contacts with the governments of these capitals and seek their support for the rights of the Palestinian people and the PLO in preparation for the meetings of the international conference for the support of the Palestinian question which will be held in Geneva at the end of this month.

In its issue tomorrow, the paper points out that Egypt has demanded a meeting of the Arab side which will participate in the conference to coordinate the Arab stands at the conference.

Usamah al-Baz Departs for Beirut 18 August

NC180615 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0610 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Cairo, 18 Aug (MENA) — Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and head of the President's Office for Political Affairs, left Cairo early this morning for Beirut on a lightning 1-day visit to Lebanon.

During his visit, Al-Baz will hand a message from President Husni Mubarak to Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil on the current situation in Lebanon and on securing the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon.

Joint U.S. Military Maneuvers Attacked

PM170853 Cairo Ash-Sha'b in Arabic 9 Aug 83 p 11

[Muhammad 'Abd al-Quddus article: "The Opposition Says Frankly: We Reject Egyptian-U.S. Joint Maneuvers"]

[Excerpts] In the next few days the Egyptian and U.S. armies will hold joint maneuvers on our territory. The opposition, with its various affiliations, has a definite view on this matter; it has agreed to reject these maneuvers for reasonable and logical reasons.

Salih 'Ashmawi, a prominent Muslim Brotherhood member, said: I reject the holding of joint maneuvers with the United States for several reasons:

Joint maneuvers should be held only by allied armies. There is no alliance between us and the United States, and Egypt is not a NATO member-state to hold joint maneuvers with the United States.

Holding joint maneuvers with the United States undermines the policy of nonalignment to which President Husni Mubarak has declared his adherence.

If the purpose of the joint maneuvers is to provide facilities for the rescue of an Arab or Islamic state that could be the target of aggression, what is to be done if the aggression is committed by the United States itself or by a state revolving in its orbit, such as Israel?

Joint military maneuvers with the United States necessitate standardizing arms, which means purchasing arms only from the United States in the same manner as we previously purchased arms from the Soviet Union. But Egypt at present is supposed to be pursuing a new policy, namely the diversification of sources of armament.

Enhancing the capabilities of our armed forces does not necessitate holding maneuvers with another army. Our naval forces, for example, have proved their efficiency in the recent maneuvers they held independently.

Finally, conducting joint maneuvers with the United States puts us in a position of a lackey, something that we strongly reject.

Ibrahim Yunis, in charge of Arab and international affairs and member of the Socialist Labor Party Executive Committee, said: I perceive in the military maneuvers with the United States an attempt on its part to infiltrate into the Middle East under the pretext of resisting foreign forces and protecting the Gulf region. Resisting whom? He wonders. Is it resisting the peoples of the area or the Soviet Union?

UAE President Shaykh Zayid has said that it is Israel and not the Soviet Union that is the enemy of the area. If the United States wants to protect the Gulf why it does not go and hold its military maneuvers there. Have the Gulf states asked Egypt to help them in defending themselves and to allow the U.S. forces to hold military maneuvers on its territory, Egyptian territory? Why should we volunteer for this task?

He continued: President Husni Mubarak has said that Egypt will not fight outside its own territory. So what is the point of holding joint maneuvers with the United States? The principal enemy of the Arabs is Israel despite the peace treaty. The United States stands behind Israel. I do not understand the holding of joint maneuvers with the principal supporters of the enemy of the Arabs. Have we forgotten the U.S. crimes against the Arabs and Egypt and its total support for all Israel's crimes and wars the latest of which were the October war and the Lebanon war.

Ibrahim Yunis wonders: Israel, number one friend of the United States, has not held joint military maneuvers with it. So why do we allow ourselves to do so? Holding joint maneuvers with the United States confirms the rumors originating in Washington and the U.S. press that there is a U.S. military presence in Egypt.

Farid 'Abd al-Karim, a leading Nasirite, said: Whoever believes that the United States could become our friend or supports Arab rights is deluded. U.S. history proves that it is the enemy of the peoples of the area. This history does not begin with the creation of Israel but goes back to the era of President Wilson, who refused to apply his avowed principle of the peoples' right to self-determination to the Egyptian people. He refused to meet Egyptian revolution leader Sa'd Zaghlul.

The United States refuses to support the Arab rights while it fully supports Israel. Also, there is a fundamental conflict between our interests and the U.S. interests.

The United States wants us be its lackey, while we are seeking real independence.

It is trying to exploit us economically, which we reject.

The United States is seeking a military presence in our area, while we are seeking neutrality.

The United States wants us to be weak peoples so that it will be easy to dominate us, while we are seeking Arab unity.

Finally, the United States is seeking to impose its values and culture on us, while we want to develop our own values and culture.

Citing other reasons for rejecting the idea of joint military maneuvers between Egypt and the United States, Farid 'Abd al-Karim says that such maneuvers enable the United States to know all our military secrets and to convey them to Israel. We refuse to allow our country to become a launching point for the U.S. forces in order to oppress peoples of the area on the pretext of protecting Gulf security. We had enough when U.S. forces were launched from our country to invade Iran, as happened during As-Sadat's era.

Muhammad Sayyid Ahmad, in charge of Arab relations in the National Progressive Unionist Grouping Party [NPUG], said: After the death of former President as-Sadat we expected to be free of the policy of subservience to the United States, particularly after President Husni Mubarak announced his adherence to the policy of positive neutrality, sought to revive the policy of nonalignment, and announced Egypt's rejection of the establishment of a U.S. base at Ra's Banas. But the consenting to hold joint maneuvers with the United States and to give it military facilities has disappointed us.

Muhammad Sayyid Ahmad affirmed that military facilities are "today's bases" and perform the same function, the only difference being they are not permanent. The Egyptian people reject every foreign military presence on their territory, be it temporary or permanent.

Muhammad Sayyid Ahmad stressed that military maneuvers with the United States deprive us of our military independence vis-a-vis the two superpowers and are contrary to the policy of positive neutrality to which we have announced our adherence.

Commenting on the allegations that the purpose of the maneuvers is to protect Gulf security, he said that this is the Gulf countries' problem. If our relations with them are severed how can we protect them via the United States, he wondered.

The NPUG official pointed out that Egypt has not held any joint military maneuvers with any of the Arab countries, not even friendly countries such as Sudan, Oman, and Somalia. It holds such maneuvers only with the United States, which goes to prove that this is a U.S. plan first and foremost in the interest of the United States.

AL-AHALI Attacks Egypt's Role in U.S. Maneuvers

PM170925 Cairo Al-Ahali in Arabic 10 Aug 83 p 2

[Ahmad Sayyid Ahmad article: "The 'Constant' in Egypt's Policy"]

[Text] Beginning today the Egyptian Armed Forces will take part in the biggest maneuvers ever to take place in the Middle East in order to test the U.S. capability to protect the oilfields against potential Soviet attack. The "Bright Star" maneuvers to be carried out by the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force this year have been expanded in order to include, in addition to Egypt, Sudan, Somalia, and the Sultanate of Oman.

On 3 July Egypt declared through its head of state on the occasion of his assuming office that "peace for Egypt is a constant strategic objective and not an interim tactical option." We would like to ask here:

How can such a statement be compatible with the fact that Egyptian soil is the site for military maneuvers in which the Egyptian Army is taking part with a superpower as a rehearsal for a potential war with another superpower?

How can this statement be compatible with the fact that Washington has publicly announced that two AWACS planes will take part in the maneuvers on Egyptian territory in order to spy on Libya and observe its activities in Chad, as well as in order to enable U.S. fighters to intercept Libyan planes should they intercept the U.S. aircraft carrier which is provoking Libya by cruising in the Gulf of Sidra, which Libya considers to be part of its territorial waters?

Indeed, considering Egypt's "special relations" or "special military relations" with the United States, how can Egypt's strategy of adherence to peace be described as "constant" when the U.S. strategy is far from "constant"?

There are many signs that U.S. policy nowadays is going through an "upheaval" affecting all aspects of its global strategy. Changing the U.S. ambassador in Cairo and Riyadh and probably in Tel Aviv, appointing McFarlane in place of Habib, appointing Kissinger to chair a committee charged with planning U.S. policy in Central America, and changing the U.S. delegate to the disarmament negotiations in Geneva are different signs indicating one fact — that a "silent coup" took place in Washington in favor of the most reckless and extreme rightist elements in

Reagan's administration. The most significant sign of this coup is the increasing influence of William Clark, President Reagan's national security adviser, at the expense of U.S. Secretary of State Shultz.

This coup in the U.S. Administration is generating attitudes provocative to Arab feelings, such as the support for Israel over the atrocities it committed in Hebron by the U.S. delegate, who used the veto at the Security Council against an Arab draft resolution condemning these atrocities. The excuse given for vetoing the draft resolution was that it also condemns the building of Israeli settlements in the West Bank as "illegal" and this description of "illegality" is at variance with President Reagan's recent statements in this regard.

Does the "constant" character of our "peaceful" strategy mean that we should reward Reagan's administration for such attitudes by participating in military maneuvers that confirm our permanent commitment to the U.S. global strategy, whatever changes may take place in it?

Briefs

Japan Financing Agricultural Research — Aswan (Upper Egypt), Aug 17 (MENA) — The Japanese Government will finance an eleven million Egyptian pound agricultural research centre to introduce advanced farming techniques in reclaimed land around the High Dam Lake. Engineer Mustafa Mar'i, chairman of the High Dam Lake Development Agency said that the agency's budget this year will amount to eleven million and five hundred thousand pounds, up by eight million and five hundred thousand pounds as compared to last year's budget. The money will go to new expansions of the lakes development projects and the establishment of new communities on its banks. These projects include the development of the fishing harbour, by building a floating dock to repair ships operating in the lake. The project will cost some four million pounds. [Text] [Cairo MENA in English 0925 GMT 17 Aug 83 NC]

Reportage on Further Fighting With Iran**Communique No 1,189**

*JN171635 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT
17 Aug 83*

[Communique No. 1,189 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 17 August 1983]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

While continuing their daring operations at the front, our armed forces affirmed their superior ability and power by defending Iraq's soil, waters, and skies, and by inflicting further losses on the aggressor forces of the Khomeyniite clique. The results for last night and today are as follows:

1. Last night and at dawn today, our brave forward units carried out a number of daring, successful raids against enemy positions and troop assembly points in front of our positions east of Basra. Our units clashed with enemy units using various weapons and were able to carry out their assigned missions successfully and to force enemy units to retreat, leaving their positions after sustaining a number of casualties and losing one armored personnel carrier whose occupants were also killed. Three enemy machine-gun emplacements and five infantry positions were also destroyed and those manning them were killed.

2. Today, our helicopters attacked enemy units, positions, and troop concentrations in the northern sector of the front scoring direct, effective hits and inflicting on the enemy losses in men and equipment. All our helicopters returned safely after successfully accomplishing their missions.

3. Our forward units in the northern sector of the front sighted a number of enemy vehicles and personnel opposite our positions. Using various weapons, our units opened fire, killing two and destroying four vehicles and two excavators.

4. Two vehicles were destroyed in the central sector of the front.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 17 August 1983

Message to Iranian People on Continuing War

*GF151502 Baghdad International Service in Azeri 1800 GMT
8 Aug 83*

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear Muslim Iranian brothers and sisters, [word indistinct] commanders of the Iranian forces, and vigilant and free Iranians:

The non-Muslim and warmongering Khomeyni regime has closed all doors leading to peaceful talks for the ending of the merciless war which has been continuing for nearly 3 years. It has been endeavoring to intensify this war without attaching any importance to the just voice of Iraq and to the moral and humane calls it has made in that respect.

The deceitful rulers in Tehran and Qom believe that their continued existence is only possible through the prolongation of this bloody war. They diverted the revolution of the glorious Iranian people from its original course and imposed this bloody and merciless war on Iraq with a view to have the sons of the Iranian revolution massacred and to rid themselves of the threat posed to them by the Iranian Armed Forces. However, Iraq has spared no effort to have the war brought to an end. Nevertheless, the Khomeyni clique regarded Iraq's moral and humane stand as a weakness on the part of the Iraqi people and tried to distort the realities.

Thus, a situation emerged similar to that which prevailed 3 years ago. And this forced the heroic Iraqi forces to enter into Iran once again. In a single day alone, the Iraqi forces encircled the Khomeyni forces in Mehran and [words indistinct].

Prior to this swift and successful offensive, the Iraqi Government's official spokesman informed the Iranian peoples that Iraqi forces might be obliged to enter Iran once again with a view to teaching a lesson to the Khomeyni forces. This, however, did not mean that Iraq coveted an inch of Iranian territory, or that Iraq wished to occupy Iranian soil. On the contrary, had Iraq had a wish to occupy Iranian soil, it would not have voluntarily withdrawn from Iranian soil to international borders. The objective was to convert the region the Khomeyni forces themselves turned into a burning inferno, and deal heavy blows to them in their own homeland. And this has been achieved.

The interesting point is that Tehran Radio — which is the mouthpiece of the Zionists and imperialists — has been distorting the realities and airing fabricated reports about great victories. Whether or not the rulers in Tehran wish to convey the realities to the Iranian people is not known, but the Iraqi people deem it their humane duty to tell the realities to the Iranian people and the Iranian Armed Forces. The reason the Mehran region was chosen for the attack was that the murderous and criminal revolution guard corps units made up most of the forces based in that region. The Iraqi forces chose Mehran region in order to rid the Iraqi people and even the Iranians from the (?threat) of these criminals.

They must be punished in a way they deserve. This punishment is one of death or imprisonment. It is one of becoming cannonfodder on hills and in valleys.

'Arafat Arrives in Baghdad for Talks 18 August

JN180934 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0930 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Baghdad, 18 Aug (INA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived here at noon today. 'Arafat will hold talks with Iraqi officials on the latest developments in the Palestinian cause and the current Arab situation.

'Arafat was welcomed at the airport by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

Husayn Receives Bangladesh Envoy, Message

JN151132 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1030 GMT 15 Aug 83

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Aug (INA) — President Saddam Husyan received a written message from Hussain Mohammad Ershad, Bangladesh chief martial law administrator, dealing with bilateral cooperation and the ways to promote it. Mohammad Aminul Islam Khan, Bangladesh labor and manpower minister, delivered the message when the president received him today.

The Bangladesh minister has been on an official visit to Iraq since Tuesday.

McFarlane Briefs Salim on Talks in Israel

*NC171732 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT
17 Aug 83*

[Text] U.S. presidential envoy Robert McFarlane returned to Beirut from Israel this afternoon. Meanwhile, his assistant Fairbanks is in Damascus where intensive talks are being held.

During their meeting at 1700 today, McFarlane briefed Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim on the results of the consultations and meetings he held in Israel yesterday and today with Defense Minister Moshe Arens, Deputy Foreign Minister Yahuda Ben Me'ir, and Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche, and dealt, on the whole, with the question of withdrawals from Lebanon.

McFarlane will go to Israel again either tomorrow evening or Friday.

Wadi' Haddad Briefs Saudi Officials on Issues

*NC172150 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2115 GMT
17 Aug 83*

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil's adviser Dr Wadi' Haddad has briefed the Saudi officials on the way the Lebanese issue is proceeding and the obstacles that are precluding its progress. Dr Haddad left for Saudi Arabia this morning on the instructions of President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil.

U.S. Official: Syria To Review Lebanese Agreement

*NC172300 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2230 GMT
17 Aug 83*

[Excerpt] A U.S. official has affirmed in Beirut that Syria has agreed to review the Lebanese-Israeli security agreement clause by clause with the U.S. officials who are currently mediating to make Syria end its opposition to the agreement which has precluded the agreement's implementation thus far.

This was achieved during the talks which Richard Fairbanks, assistant to the U.S. presidential envoy to the Middle East, had with Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam in Damascus today, Wednesday.

President Al-Jumayyil Meets Ministers, Al-Huss

*NC171747 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT
17 Aug 83*

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil received at noon today all the ministers who had prepared themselves to attend the weekly Cabinet meeting. The discussions during the meeting dealt with the steps that can be taken and the prevailing situation.

The ministers then left for Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan's house while the president continued his meeting with Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim. [Former] Prime Minister Salim al-Huss joined the meeting later. The president then invited Al-Huss to

lunch to continue their discussions on the current political situation.

Al-Wazzan, Others Protest Visit by Arens**Al-Wazzan Cancels Official Appointments**

*NC171010 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT
17 Aug 83*

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan received at his residence this morning, Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim, with whom he reviewed the general situation. Prime Minister al-Wazzan also received Water and Electricity Resources Minister Engineer Baha' ad-Din al-Bisat.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan today cancelled his official appointments at his office in the Government House and stayed at home.

Al-Wazzan Considers Resigning

*NC171156 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic
1130 GMT 17 Aug 83*

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan cancelled his official appointments at his government office today and stayed at home. Certain press information said that Prime Minister al-Wazzan spent yesterday thinking of tendering his resignation in the wake of Israeli Defense Minister Arens' visit to eastern Beirut and the warm hospitality accorded him there. This topic was raised yesterday during the prime minister's sudden meeting with Shaykh Hasan Khalid, mufti of the republic.

Ministerial Meeting Held

*NC171340 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT
17 Aug 83*

[Radio Reporter Ma'ruf ad-Da'uq Dispatch from Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan's House — live]

[Text] The ministerial meeting held this afternoon in the house of Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan ended at 1400. After the meeting, Information Minister Roger Shaykhani said: Why the Cabinet has not convened is no longer a secret after what happened in recent days, especially what took place yesterday. As ministers united in solidarity, we found ourselves dutybound to meet with His Excellency President al-Jumayyil and His Excellency Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan to discuss the current situation and the stand that has been adopted by the prime minister. We found that there is an identity of views, especially between the president and the prime minister, on rejecting actions and practices which harm the state or constitute a challenge to the government and an encroachment on its powers and responsibilities.

Minister Shaykhani added: After all this, the important thing is for us to confront the approaching deadlines with a high degree of joint vigilance and responsibility so as to avoid pitfalls and dangers and face up to the historical responsibility during the

present historical period. We have no doubt that the loyal leaders will cooperate to overcome all difficulties. His excellency the prime minister's stand will be in this direction, whatever the circumstances.

Replying to a question, Minister Shaykhani said: I have learned that a telephone contact took place between the president and the prime minister this morning, during which the prime minister explained the reason for declining to attend the Cabinet meeting. His excellency the president showed an understanding of the prime minister's stand.

Al-Wazzan Meets With Salim

NC171413 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] After the conclusion of the ministerial meeting at his house this afternoon, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan held an approximately 30-minute meeting with Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim. It has been learned that the discussions during the meeting dealt with the stands which Lebanon's sublime interests require during the present phase, particularly from the political leaders.

Sources Deny Al-Wazzan Resignation

NC171420 Paris AFP in English 1410 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Excerpts] Beirut, Aug 17 (AFP) — The surprise visit by Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Arens and his meeting with Lebanese Christian leaders yesterday has infuriated government officials who believe he has shortcircuited their own efforts to bring the battle-torn Ash-Shuf mountains under control.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan's cancellation of all appointments today in turn forced postponement of a weekly Cabinet meeting.

Cabinet sources said Mr al-Wazzan had not resigned but intended to make clear his feelings about yesterday's visit.

Well-informed sources said Lebanese ministers met with President Amin al-Jumayyil at the Presidential Palace in B 'abda, outside Beirut, and then went to the prime minister's home.

Mr al-Wazzan also received a visit from Foreign Minister Elie Salim who attempted to persuade him to attend the Cabinet meeting.

Al-Wazzan Requests Visit Report

NC171726 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan has asked the departments concerned to provide him with a detailed report on the visit which Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Arens made to Beirut and on his meeting with some Lebanese personalities. He also asked for information about the areas Arens visited during his visit to Lebanon.

To his many visitors who called on him today, Prime Minister al-Wazzan emphasized that everybody must refrain from adopting radical positions and from doing anything that is detrimental to the prestige of the government and the legitimate authorities, affirming that the state is making great sacrifices to keep Lebanon a homeland for all its people.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan pointed out he will hold consultations with the political leaders on the stands which must be adopted in the present circumstances.

Delegations Support Al-Wazzan Stand

NC171730 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] During his stay at home today, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan received telephone calls from deputies 'Abd al-Majid Ar-Rafi'i, Khatchiq Babikian, and Rafiq Shahin; from former minister Sami Yunis; from leader of the Independent Nasirite Movement-Al-Murabitun Ibrahim Qulaylat, and from the Islamic Youths Union Society.

Also popular delegations from various Lebanese areas visited Prime Minister al-Wazzan at his house and expressed their support for his stand in the present delicate circumstances.

Al-Wazzan Meets Ministers, Deputies

NC180936 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Today Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan held several meetings at his residence. He received ministers Baha' ad-Din al-Bisat, 'Adnan Muruwah, 'Adil Hamiyah, Ibrahim Halawah, and deputy 'Ali al-Khalil. They were later joined by Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan also contacted former Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam for consultations on the current political situation.

Al-Wazzan later received deputies Nabih al-Bizri and Joseph Skaf who thanked the prime minister for his wise stances. Deputy Skaf said that this is the time for Lebanon's salvation.

Birri Protests Arens' Visit

JN171540 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1500 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Reports from Beirut say that the weekly Cabinet meeting was not held today due to the absence of Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan who canceled all his official appointments as an expression of displeasure at Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Arens' visit to Beirut. The prime minister's circles said that Al-Wazzan wanted to protest the meetings held between the Israeli defense minister and the main leaders of the Lebanese Front in the Beirut area which is under the control of the Lebanese Army.

Informed Lebanese sources say that the Lebanese ministers met with President al-Jumayyil at B'abda Palace and then left for the prime minister's house. Nothing has so far leaked about the talks during these two meetings.

Foreign Minister Elie Salim had met with the prime minister before the Cabinet was scheduled to meet in order to persuade him to change his mind. Later Elie Salim met with former Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam, then left for B'abda Palace to inform the president of the results of his contacts.

On another level, Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri said that Arens' visit to Beirut at this particular time is aimed to foil any attempt at national reconciliation after the emergence of a timid move toward reconciliation.

Qulaylat Resentful Over Visit

NC171430 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1330 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Excerpt] A telephone contact took place this morning between Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and brother Ibrahim Qulaylat [leader of the Independent Nasirite Movement-Al-Murabitun], during which Brother Qulaylat briefed the prime minister on the people's resentment that was generated by the implications of Israeli war [as heard] Minister Moshe Arens' visit to Greater Beirut and his meeting with Lebanese party officials. A similar contact took place between His Eminence the Mufti of the Lebanese Republic, Shaykh Hasan Khalid, and Brother Qulaylat during which they discussed this same atmosphere.

Amal Leader Denounces Visit

NC171436 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1330 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Political, popular, and national circles continue to strongly denounce Arens' visit to Greater Beirut and his holding a press conference and meetings in Beirut.

Brother Lawyer Nabih Birri, leader of the Amal Movement, has denounced Arens' visit, regarding it as an attempt to obstruct any endeavor to achieve national accord and liberate the southern territory from Zionist occupation.

Salam 'Shocked' by Visit

NC171608 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Former Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam has asked about the background and intentions behind the Israeli defense minister's visit to Beirut saying: I am deeply shocked by the tragedy of the Israeli minister's visit and its concomitant implications and signs of hospitality which reached the extent of receiving him with an illegitimate guard of honor in the heart of an area which is now within the control of the legitimate constitutional authority.

Salam considered the Israeli minister's visit as rude and a challenge to the feelings of every sincere citizen who has a glitter of hope that the Lebanese people's national unity will be restored. We have sacrificed and continue to sacrifice in order to maintain and strengthen this unity because we consider it and the legitimacy as the only way to save Lebanon, he said.

Pierre al-Jumayyil on 'Surprise Visit'

NC171938 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] [Phalange Party leader] Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil has stated: Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Arens' visit was not made upon an invitation from us but was a surprise visit. Whatever the case may be, we do not have a complex over meeting with anybody in order to present our view clearly and truthfully in the interest of our country and in light of our firm belief in the unity of the Lebanese territory and people to prevent any division or partition. We will spare no effort to continue to follow the method in which we believe so as to achieve the withdrawal of the foreign forces from Lebanon and so that an atmosphere of reassurance and stability may be restored to Lebanon, and so that Lebanon may be able to perform its historical and humanitarian role in its environs and in the world.

Junblatt Arrives in 'North' From Damascus

NC172158 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2115 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt suddenly arrived in the north from Damascus this evening. He is scheduled to brief the two leaders of the Salvation Front, [former] President Sulayman Franjiyah and [former] Prime Minister Rashid Karami, on the results of his visits to some Arab capitals.

Sham'un Chairs Lebanese Front Meeting 17 August

NC171302 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Former President Camille Sham'un said that the Israeli withdrawal is a primary requirement taking place in a comprehensive way, and that it will take place in stages. He hopes that the Syrians will be similarly ready, so that Lebanon can regain its territory up to its international borders. Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil spoke about the question of the minorities' fear. He called for an understanding of this matter and for giving the minorities real assurances.

The Lebanese Front held its periodic meeting in Dayr Mar Nirjis 'Awkar today under the chairmanship of Camille Sham'un and in the presence of Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil, Deputy Edward Hunayn, Dr Charles Malik, Dr Fu'ad Afram al-Bustani, and Antoine Braydi. The discussions dealt with the latest security and political developments, U.S. envoy Robert McFarlane's mission to speed up the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon, and the obstacles which are still hindering this question. The discussions also dealt with the indiscriminate shelling last week

of the mountain area, the Lebanese Army positions, and the Beirut International Airport.

The Lebanese Front studied several proposals that will contribute to strengthening the domestic front and to restoring the atmosphere of assurances and security in the mountain area, including the Druze demands. The Front affirmed its stand regarding the need for the Lebanese Army to deploy in order to fill any security vacuum that may take place, particularly in the Ash-Shuf and 'Alayh areas, and the need to boost the Army's morale and capabilities in both equipment and manpower.

The Front expressed satisfaction at the reopening of Beirut International Airport and at the atmosphere that prevailed at yesterday's parliamentary plenum.

U.S. Marine Commander Meets Army Chief

NC171528 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] At noon today, U.S. Marine commandant General Paul Kelley paid a protocol visit to Army Commander General Ibrahim Tannus in Al-Yarzi and discussed with him the existing coordination between the Army Command and the Marines operating within the multinational force.

General Kelley will leave Lebanon this evening after a 2-day visit during which he inspected the positions of the Marines in Beirut and viewed conditions there.

Beirut Radio on Efforts To Achieve Withdrawals

NC171812 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] In light of the guarded calm that prevails in the various Lebanese areas, political and diplomatic endeavors are being made on more than one level to maintain calm and prevent the security situation from erupting.

The government and leaders are acting in more than one direction — locally, on the Arab level, and internationally — with a view to establishing the state's authority in the areas which are to be evacuated by the Israeli forces within the context of their redeployment operation and to make endeavors with the parties concerned to achieve withdrawals.

President al-Jumayyil's adviser Dr Wadi' Haddad is now in Saudi Arabia; the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs will come to Beirut tomorrow to convey a message from Egyptian President Mubarak to President al-Jumayyil; Ambassador Fairbanks has met with Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam in Damascus; and U.S. presidential envoy McFarlane has returned to Beirut from Jerusalem and met with Foreign Minister Salim. All these moves and others are for consolidating security and are aimed at achieving comprehensive withdrawals. The redeployment of the Israeli army is an initial step, according to what is being reiterated in official and informed circles in Israel.

Egypt's Al-Baz Arrives in Beirut 18 August

NC180829 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Dr Usamah al-Baz [Egyptian Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs] arrived in Beirut at 1010 today carrying a message from President Mubarak to President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil. The message contains the Egyptian viewpoint concerning the issue of withdrawals and Egypt's keenness to strengthen national unity in Lebanon.

Beirut Reports Security Situation 18 August

NC180651 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] A security source indicated a short while ago that at 0030 there were two explosions in Beirut's southern suburb. One of the explosions damaged Michel Hunayn's residence. The other explosion is believed to have taken place in the air.

Gunmen in a car drove by the Amal Movement's offices in Burj al-Barajinah and opened fire on people sitting in front of the offices; no casualties were reported. The B'abda garrison deployed patrols in the area to contain any incidents.

A security report said that at 2200 yesterday three gunmen broke into Victor and Charles 'Akkari's house near the royal garden in Emile Iddih Street in Al-Hamra'. They opened fire on the two brothers, killing Charles and wounding Victor. A police source said that one of the gunmen, Khalil Tamim, has been arrested while his companions have escaped.

Calm prevailed in the mountain yesterday. There was only a kidnapping incident in Ash-Shuf. The incident was immediately contained and the kidnapped persons were released.

At 2000 yesterday the Israeli forces reopened the Beirut-Sidon international highway at Ad-Damur Bridge after cutting off the highway for 1 hour to enable IDF convoys to move from the mountain to the south. Security reports indicate that 15 vehicles and trailers carrying armored cars passed through while the highway was cut off. At 1600 yesterday the Israeli forces cut off the road in the Galerie Sim'an after suspecting a Mercedes 230 belonging to Da'ud Sulayman Tu'mah. The Israeli force blew up the car by firing an energy projectile although it was established that there was not a car bomb.

Israelis Withdraw Completely From Ad-Damur

NC171422 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1330 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] The Israeli occupation forces today completed their withdrawal from the Ad-Damur area. They evacuated all their positions in the area, including the Ad-Damur airfield. Enemy military convoys and vehicles were seen moving along the Ad-Damur-Sidon road in the direction of the enemy's forces gathering place in the Az-Zahrani area south of Sidon. The Israeli forces have set up barracks and positions in the (Kfariyah-

Farfalu) area. They are seeking to establish a military center a few meters from a Lebanese Army training center.

Our correspondent in the south reports that the occupation forces have massed a large number of troops in the Jazzin district and set up many military centers and fortifications preparatory to establishing a forward defense line.

12 Israeli Casualties in An-Nabatiyah Explosion
NC171440 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic
1330 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] A new operation was carried out against the occupation forces in An-Nabatiyah today in which, according to preliminary information, about 12 Zionist soldiers were killed or wounded.

According to the information, an explosive device was detonated by remote control as a Zionist military expert and some of his assistants were trying to defuse it. Immediately afterward the occupation forces surrounded the area and launched a campaign of indiscriminate arrests in which 10 citizens were arrested.

Israeli Army Does Not Intend To Disarm South
NC172142 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT
17 Aug 83

[Text] Spokesman for the Israeli army in Sidon, Captain (Mark Mandelson), said today that the Israeli army, which will deploy along the Al-'Awwali line in the next few days, does not intend to disarm southern Lebanon which will remain under its control. The spokesman said that the Israeli army will withdraw from an area of 600 square kilometers of Lebanese territory and will occupy only an area of 2,800 square km of the 10,452 square km [Lebanon's area.]

Israel Dismantling Installations in Ash-Shuf
NC180631 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT
18 Aug 83

[Text] The Israeli partial withdrawal to the Al-'Awwali River continues to raise doubts and fears in Lebanese political circles,

although Israel attempts to assure Lebanon that this withdrawal is a step along the road to an all-out and comprehensive withdrawal. In any case, Israel is dismantling its installations in the areas to be vacated in the mountain and Ash-Shuf and along the coastal route.

Yesterday, Israel was eager to invite reporters to an inspection tour of the areas from which its forces will withdraw. Information written in English was handed out to newsmen. It said that after the partial withdrawal the new line will extend from the Al-'Awwali River to Jazzin, Bisri, and Al-Baruk. The line is 113 km long. The information said that the coastal line, which extends from Al-'Awwali up to An-Naqurah and which is under Israeli control, is 62 km long. After the partial withdrawal, the area of the Israeli defense line will be 2,800 square km; it is currently 3,400 square km.

[Israeli army spokesman in Sidon] Captain (Mandelson) said that the partial withdrawal is a first step along the road to the comprehensive Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. He added that the first Israeli forces roadblock will be at the Al-'Awwali River.

Beirut: Assassination Attempt Against Sharon
NC180951 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT
18 Aug 83

[Text] Saudi Arabian radio today reported that according to a dispatch from Israel an attempt was made to assassinate the former Israeli defense minister Ar'iel Sharon at his farm in southern Israel.

Press reports published in Amman today said that three Israeli women have been arrested for the assassination attempt.

Khaddam, Ash-Shar' Receive U.S. Officials*JN171152 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 17 Aug 83*

[Text] Damascus — 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign affairs minister, received at 1100 today Richard Fairbanks, assistant to the U.S. Middle East envoy. The delegation accompanying Fairbanks and the U.S. ambassador in Damascus attended the meeting.

Earlier today Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs, received Thomas Nassif, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state. The two sides reviewed the situation in the region, particularly in Lebanon. They also tackled bilateral relations and the means to improve them.

The minister explained Syria's unwavering, principled stand toward the contract of submission which is intended to be imposed on Lebanon, asserting that the U.S. bias toward Israel and the U.S. acceptance of Israel's security concept constitute the main obstacle toward Lebanon's restoration of its sovereignty and national unity.

Monte Carlo on Political Activities in Damascus*JN171833 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 17 Aug 83*

[Telephone dispatch by Radio Monte Carlo's Damascus correspondent Louis Faris—live or recorded]

[Text] Important U.S.-Syrian talks were held in Damascus today when 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam Received Richard Fairbanks, assistant to U.S. Middle East envoy McFarlane. Fairbanks briefed Khaddam on the latest contacts between the U.S. and Israeli sides. Fairbanks was accompanied during the meeting by a delegation which included Christopher Ross, another assistant to McFarlane; Davis Robinson, chief legal adviser in the U.S. State Department; and some other aides.

Later today, Fairbanks left for Beirut by air to inform McFarlane of his Damascus talks. Robinson remained in the Syrian capital.

The U.S. side is trying to spread an atmosphere of cautious optimism. Our radio, however, has learned that the U.S. envoy's mission will continue and that he will remain in the region contrary to reports which said that he would leave for Washington. We have also learned that the U.S. side has found certain positive points which justify the continuation of the mission. Fairbanks hinted that the U.S. officials will continue to visit Damascus. One of the diplomats accompanying him admitted that Israel's decision to withdraw from the Lebanese mountain and the vacuum which will result after that is a cause of concern to the United States. He also said that the U.S. side is currently formulating certain ideas or proposals to present them in writing to the Syrian Government. This they consider as an improvement in the dialogue with the Syrians.

The Syrian-U.S. talks were held in a charged atmosphere because of Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Arens' visit to Beirut and the threats and accusations he leveled against Syria from the

Lebanese capital. These threats and accusations recall President Amin al-Jumayyil's statement in Washington. The sentence: "Arens Threatens Syria From Beirut," was the banner headline in today's Damascus newspapers.

The Syrian Foreign Ministry building today witnessed another U.S.-Syrian meeting when Faruq ash-Shar', Syrian minister of state for foreign affairs and acting information minister, received another U.S. diplomat. He is Thomas Nassif, deputy assistant secretary of state, who has begun a factfinding tour which will take him to Amman after Damascus. He will visit Lebanon later and will present a report to the U.S. Administration and the U.S. Congress on the latest developments in the region.

An official Syrian source said that the minister reviewed with the U.S. diplomat the situation in the region in general and the Lebanese situation in particular. The source said that talks also dealt with bilateral relations and means of improving them. The source also said that Ash-Shar' explained Syria's firm, principled stand on what is called here the agreement of submission which is to be imposed on Lebanon. Ash-Shar' asserted that the U.S. bias toward Israel and the acceptance of its views on security are the main obstacle preventing Lebanon from restoring its sovereignty and national unity.

On another level, Walid Junblatt held talks today with Khaddam and Al-Asad. They discussed the situation in the Lebanese mountain, what is called here the campaigns of confusion and the hue and cry against Syria and the Lebanese Government's complete bias toward Israel and its continuing instigations against Syria. The meeting was attended by former Lebanese Tourism Minister Marwan Hamadah.

Last night, Junblatt met with Khawlah Arslan who attempted to mediate between Junblatt and President Al-Jumayyil.

This afternoon, Junblatt left for north Lebanon to discuss the situation with former Lebanese President Sulayman Franjiyah and former Prime Minister Rashid Karami who are members of the presidium of the Lebanese National Salvation Front.

A Lebanese Nationalist Movement source told me that the serious developments which have arisen following Arens' visit to Beirut will be taken into consideration. The visit has been described as a collusion between the Lebanese authority and Israel against the Lebanese nationalist forces.

Al-Asad Receives King Fahd's Envoy 18 August*JN181029 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1015 GMT 18 Aug 83*

[Text] Damascus —At 1000 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Prince Bandar Ibn Sultan, envoy of King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. 'Abdallah ibn Salih al-Fadl, Saudi ambassador in Damascus, attended the meeting.

President al-Asad Receives PSP Leader Junblatt*JN171153 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 17 Aug 83*

[Text] At 1245 today President Hafiz al-Asad received Walid Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party who was accompanied by former Lebanese Minister Marwan Hamadah. 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign affairs minister, attended the meeting.

SANA Reports Lebanese NSSP Statement on Crisis*JN161741 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1330 GMT 16 Aug 83*

[Text] Beirut, 16 Aug (SANA) — In a statement made by In'am Ra'd, leader of the National Syrian Social Party [NSSP], after the NSSP Council of Deans meeting, the NSSP held the Lebanese Government responsible for the explosive situation in Lebanon through waging on the U.S.-Israeli solution.

In its statement the NSSP called for a political solution to the Lebanese crisis that eliminates the Phalangist plan to dominate the state and the society, and cancels the agreement with the enemy so as to achieve a national reconciliation and a reconciliation between Lebanon and its Arab surroundings, instead of reaching agreement with its enemy.

In'am Ra'd said: It has become obvious that the waging on the U.S. solution has only brought misfortune to Lebanon, beginning with the ill-omened negotiations which led to the agreement with the Zionist enemy and ending with the withdrawal which devours southern Lebanon and imposes partition. He added that the Syrian stand which rejects the disengagement of forces is the stand of real support for the Lebanese nationalists' struggle against the Israeli occupation and for the sake of restoring Lebanon's unity and independence.

Ra'd added: Syria is steadfast against Israeli hegemony on Lebanon. Those who are denouncing the solid and steadfast Syrian stand against this hegemony are the ones who are rotating in the orbit of this hegemony and are stabbing Lebanon, its unity, and independence by their stand.

Ra'd asserted that the claim made by these parties on their concern over Lebanon is false because sovereignty and independence are not maintained by those who are competing to appease the enemy either by meeting with Sharon and Shamir, and urging McFarlane to disarm the citizens in the mountain area or by those who are obeying the enemy's orders to open and close their barracks. He said: Sovereignty and independence are maintained by the heroes of the Lebanese nationalist resistance against Israeli occupation.

The statement condemned the enemy's campaigns waged by Arens, other Israeli officials, and Israeli agents in Lebanon against the national stand of Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party, and said: These campaigns are a clear proof that the steadfastness of the mountain area, under Walid Junblatt, against the Zionist plan which aims to fragment Lebanon and set up sectarian cantons in it as well as the adherence of the mountain area to Lebanon's unity and Arabism and

the establishment of the National Salvation Front within a comprehensive Lebanese range, alongside the increasing Lebanese nationalist resistance of the Zionist occupation army have eliminated the results of the Zionist invasion of Lebanon.

The statement affirmed the NSSP solidarity with Walid Junblatt and said: Instead of national war, a civil war was started by those who have been trying for more than 1 year by means of the Israeli occupation to change the Lebanese equation by force, beginning with exploding the war in the mountain area and maintaining their barracks and forces in it, and ending with the victor-and-vanquished policy which they are currently adopting.

The NSSP concluded its statement by saying: They are again threatening to start a civil war after the failure of the Israeli occupation to impose them as victors due to the nationalist steadfastness against their fascist and factional plan.

Arens' Beirut Visit, Press Conference Denounced**Damascus Commentary***JN171312 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 17 Aug 83*

[Station commentary]

[Text] After the killer Ari'el Sharon, Moshe Arens, the Israeli war minister has come to Lebanon and held a press conference just a few meters from the headquarters of the Lebanese Defense Ministry in Al-Yarzi, and only a few kilometers from the presidential palace in Ba'abda. Despite all this, there are some in Lebanon still claiming that the Israeli presence in Lebanon is temporary and that the Lebanese decisionmaking is a real Lebanese one which is not affected by the Israeli occupation.

Arens' statements in Beirut yesterday and his attacks on Syria, its officials and policy do not harm Syria, but it proves what in Syria's policy and stands annoys Israel, displeases it, and puts it in a critical situation, and the wisdom and firmness of Syria's leader President Hafiz al-Asad. In fact, Arens' statements offend Lebanon and the Lebanese regime and officials, who speak a great deal about dignity, prestige, sovereignty, and independence, aim at putting pressure on the Lebanese regime, and seek to involve some Lebanese to collaborate with Israel and sever their ties with the Lebanese nationalists and the Arab circles. Arens' statements also seek to expose some Lebanese sides, who were secretly coordinating with the Israeli sides, in order to force them to coordinate and cooperate with Israel overtly.

It is in the interest of Begin, Sharon, and Arens to involve the Lebanese to cooperate with the Israeli occupation and plans and to normalize cooperation between Israel and Lebanese political sides and personages within the framework of the illusion that there is Lebanese-Israeli cooperation, and that the problem is between Lebanon and Israel on the one hand and Syria on the other hand. What is Lebanon's interest in this? The real contradiction is between Lebanon and Israel and not between Lebanon on the one hand and Syria and the Arabs on the other. From the Lebanese national viewpoint, we cannot bypass this contradiction and create another contradiction between the basic national

interests in Lebanon and Syria's national and pan-Arab interests. Despite all the unsuccessful attempts of those who wager on the United States and Israel to create a Syrian-Lebanese conflict to act as a cover to the real conflict between the historical Zionist ambitions in Lebanon and the Lebanese people, independence, and sovereignty, the primary, basic, and most urgent Lebanese mission is to evacuate the Israeli occupiers from Lebanon and to prevent them from fulfilling their dreams of expanding the borders of the Jewish state as far as the Al-Awwali River in Lebanon.

In the struggle to liberate Lebanon from Israeli occupation, Syria is the strong, sincere, and loyal alliance to Lebanon. moreover, nationalist Lebanon can depend on Syrian support for Lebanon's freedom, independence, sovereignty, people, and territorial integrity. In his statements to the U.S. papers, President Hafiz al-Asad reiterated that Syria stands alongside Lebanon with all the power in its hand to assist it to achieve the withdrawal of the Zionist forces of invasion from Lebanon without conditions or restrictions, without achieving any gains, without a contract of submission, and without press conferences by Arens and Sharon in Beirut and Al-Yarzi.

TISHRIN Editorial

JN180930 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0745 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Damascus, 18 Aug (SANA) — The newspaper *Tishrin* says: The sequence of events has shown that the treason of the Phalangist gangs or the so-called Lebanese front is a natural result of an endless series of practices and relations with Lebanon's and the Arab nation's enemy; namely, Israel.

In today's editorial, *Tishrin* asserts that what cannot be overlooked by Lebanon and the Arab homeland is that Beirut has become a center hostile to Syria, that Israeli War Minister Arens has launched his threats against Syria from a short distance from the Presidential Palace, and is coordinating with Lebanon's enemies.

Tishrin points out that the danger is not only inherent in the propaganda and political stances, adopted by the Lebanese front and the Phalangist gangs and in the support and the cover which the sectarian regime gives to these stances, but also in the imminent and expected measures which result from the Israeli-Phalangist coordination.

The newspaper asserts: This means that the Phalangist gangs which in the past secretly perpetrated killings and crimes in Lebanon on Israel's behalf will do the same thing in the future, but openly.

Tishrin says that what the Lebanese front and the Phalangist gangs are doing is very dangerous and threatens Lebanon and its

destiny as much as it threatens Syria and its national security. What is more dangerous is that the Lebanese regime overlooks these practices and secretly praises them. In the future the Lebanese regime will openly praise them under the pretext that they are natural outcome of the agreement of submission.

Tishrin concludes: Syria will not remain idle before these practices which expose its security to great danger.

Palestine Broadcast on Bright Star Maneuvers

JN171919 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Palestine broadcast: "Talk of the Return"]

[Text] The Arab land is currently witnessing a new link in the chain of military maneuvers which U.S. imperialism intends to carry out in some parts of the Arab homeland under the name of Bright Star. These maneuvers involve the U.S. Army and the valiant Arab armies. The rulers of these armies have unfortunately joined the U.S. barn, yet we are not saying that they are rallying around this U.S. umbrella [sentence as heard]. It is ridiculous to describe these unequal maneuvers as joint.

However, the bright star is President Reagan himself. But this star is not only bright; is also a comet, or a star that has a long tail. In previous maneuvers, the tail of the American star consisted of Anwar as-Sadat, Ja'far Numayri, and Sultan Qabus. The tail of the bright star this time consists of Husni Mubarak, Ja'far Numayri, Siad Barre and others. This bright star is also an indication of U.S. hegemony over some Arab regimes. It also constitutes a threat against the Arab states, and the steadfastness and confrontation states in particular, to make them abandon their resistance to the U.S.-Israeli schemes.

The Bright Star or the U.S. maneuvers will not stop with these aims. The long-term aim is to insert Israel as a basic element in this bright star. Israel will inevitably be ahead of Husni Mubarak in this bright star to achieve what President Reagan calls a strategic accord in the Middle East, with the aim of creating a military alliance of Israel and U.S. supporters in the Middle East as soon as the Palestine question is liquidated as the U.S. Administration plans. It is wise to say that the United States should be less ambitious if its Arab supporters do not become more sensible. Previous maneuvers under the name of Bright Star were aimed at backing the Camp David accords after which Anwar as-Sadat was killed. But the current maneuvers under the same name are aimed at backing the Reagan initiative and the Lebanese-Israeli agreement of submission. Which Arab side is participating in these maneuvers, and which side will fall at the end of these maneuvers?

IDF Soldier Killed, 3 Wounded in Lebanon

TA180902 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0855 GMT
18 Aug 83

[Text] The IDF spokesman reports that an IDF soldier was killed and another three were wounded last night by the explosion of a Katyusha in southern Lebanon. The family of the dead soldier has been informed.

The IDF spokesman reported that last night, at about 0200, two Katyushas were fired toward the Marj 'Uyun area in southern Lebanon. One of the Katyushas exploded near a military unit stationed in the area. The IDF is combing the area to locate the Katyusha launcher. Our correspondent reports that a check of the Katyusha tail indicates it was produced in North Korea and has a range of 8 and 1/2 km.

The UNIFIL spokesman reported that another Katyusha fell about 50 meters from a UNIFIL Norwegian unit near the village of Ibil as-Saqy. The spokesman reported that there were no casualties among the UNIFIL soldiers.

Arens Says Withdrawal Will Not Be Delayed

TA180518 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT
18 Aug 83

[Text] The defense minister has again made it clear that Israel will not hold up its partial withdrawal from Lebanon until an arrangement is reached in the Ash-Shuf region.

In a lecture in Tel Aviv before Israel Bonds donors, Minister Arens said that Israel wants to help the Lebanese Government establish peace with the Druze in Ash-Shuf. However, he added, in view of the Beirut government's inaction, we cannot link the redeployment to a settlement. The defense minister emphasized that the Lebanese Government must immediately begin intensive negotiations with the Druze.

Further on Arens Comments

TA180737 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2140 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Tel Aviv, 17 Aug (ITIM) — "Lebanon does not have much time left, and should make an agreement with the Druze. It is important for Israel that the Israeli [as received] Government reach such an agreement so that bloodshed is prevented." Defense Minister Moshe Arens said this in an appearance in the concluding session of the Israel Bonds conference in the Tel Aviv Hilton hotel.

The minister said that Israel has contributed greatly to restoring peace to Lebanon, and paid for this with the lives of more than 500 soldiers who were killed there. Israel will continue to contribute to establishing peace in Lebanon and guaranteeing Lebanese independence. Israel feels friendship for Lebanon and its people, he said.

The defense minister explained that the Peace for Galilee campaign was launched in order to guarantee the security of Israel's northern residents. We did what any other government would

have done to defend its citizens, he said, adding that Israel had destroyed the PLO's infrastructure in Beirut.

The defense minister said that Israel as well as the United States is trying to influence Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to remove his army from Lebanon, but there is no way to tell if we will succeed in this.

Mr Arens said that the IDF is going to leave the Ash-Shuf mountains shortly, and there is fear that attacks will begin again by the Druze on the Christians, and vice versa. He emphasized that despite our good relations with the Druze — which are better than the relations between the Druze and the Lebanese Government — Israel will not change its plan to withdraw from the areas it is occupying today and deploy along a new line. Israel is confident that the Lebanese Army can take the IDF's positions, and that the PLO will not be able to return to Beirut. The defense minister denied the reports to the effect that the IDF's pullback to the new positions in Lebanon will mean the partitioning of this country. He said that Al-Asad wants to torpedo the development of relations between Lebanon and Israel, and openly expresses his opinion against the signed agreement between the two countries.

Mr Arens said that he visited Beirut on Tuesday, and found many friends there. There are many in Lebanon who view Israel as an ally. Arens added that he visited Beirut a year ago and met the late Bashir al-Jumayyil, who was very concerned about the relations between Lebanon and Israel. On his recent visit to Beirut, he paid a visit to Bashir al-Jumayyil's grave.

McFarlane Holds Talks With Arens, Kimche

TA170924 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT
17 Aug 83

[Text] U.S. envoy Robert McFarlane wants Israel to make another attempt to calm the Lebanese, and explain to them that it does not intend to bring about a partition of Lebanon. Our correspondent Hayim Zissovitch reports that McFarlane met this morning with Defense Minister Moshe Arens, Deputy Foreign Minister Yehuda Ben-Meir, and David Kimche, the director general of the Foreign Ministry.

The defense minister expressed concern about the fact that the Lebanese Army has not coordinated its deployment, after the IDF redeployment, with the IDF and the Druze. He warned that this could cause serious problems, but that it would not make any difference to Israel's intention to redeploy. Envoy McFarlane is now continuing his discussion with Foreign Ministry leaders. Minister Arens is briefing the members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee on the situation in Lebanon.

More on McFarlane Negotiations

TA171953 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Senior Israeli sources have expressed concern over the fact that the Lebanese Government is not taking all the measures required prior to the IDF's redeployment along the Al-'Awali.

This apprehension was relayed today to the United States in meetings in Israel with U.S. envoy Robert McFarlane.

Our correspondent Ya'akov Ahime'ir has learned that, in coordination with Lebanon, the United States wants a detailed timetable for the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, based on the assumption the Syrians would simultaneously withdraw. Our correspondent adds that Israel has offered, through the United States, to maintain direct contacts and coordination with Lebanon in anticipation of the redeployment, and after it. Envoy McFarlane will present these positions to the Lebanese Administration leaders, and will return to Israel either tomorrow or the day after to resume the marathon negotiations.

Political circles have expressed the view that if McFarlane succeeds in the mission of coordinating the IDF redeployment, this success will precede the more difficult mission of removing all Syrian forces from Lebanon.

U.S. Progress Seen in Talks With Damascus

TA180531 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Progress has been reported in American efforts to achieve the withdrawal of Syrian forces from Lebanon. Sources in the American delegation to Damascus said Syria had agreed to examine the legal aspects of the Israel-Lebanon withdrawal accord. This is the outcome of yesterday's meeting between U.S. envoy Richard Fairbanks and Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam in Damascus, according to U.S. officials quoted by the AP. The officials said that Khaddam's 90-minute meeting with Fairbanks focused on the Syrian and U.S. interpretation of the Israel-Lebanon agreement and legal principles which underly the accord.

Fairbanks and Khaddam reportedly agreed that legal experts, including State Department legal adviser Davis Robinson, will engage in a detailed discussion of this agreement which could last several days. The officials said that Fairbanks, who later flew on to Beirut, is expected to return to Damascus when the legal experts complete their examination to review the results with the Syrian foreign minister.

Other topics which came up at yesterday's talks in Damascus were said to be the overall Middle East peace process and prospects for establishing a useful dialogue between Syria and the United States. Until now, Syria had totally rejected the Israel-Lebanon withdrawal agreement, and had refused to pull its forces out of Lebanon until the Beirut government annulled the treaty.

U.S. Said Repeating 'Mistakes' of Habib

TA171437 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 17 Aug 83 p 5

[Commentary by Yosef Harif: "The Interim Balance of the New Envoy"]

[Text] There is no doubt whatsoever that one of the reasons for the failure of U.S. diplomacy in Lebanon was President Reagan's

first envoy, Philip Habib. This secret is known to those who sent him as well. Habib misled the United States — not only Israel — in his method of operation. He "managed" to cause conflicts between the Lebanese and the Israelis, and between both of them and the Syrians. He even put the United States in a state of confusion when he advised his superiors to take a series of measures that were found to be unrealistic.

Habib's removal from the Mideast scene was first and foremost the result of a Syrian dictate. The Syrians publicly announced they would under no circumstances talk with this "charlatan" as they called Philip Habib. However, even if U.S. Administration officials had not wanted to submit to the dictate by the Damascus ruler, it is doubtful whether they themselves believed in Philip Habib's ability any longer.

There were grounds to believe that the United States had learned something since then, but this is not really the case. The impression is that it is repeating its mistakes: Robert McFarlane is not Philip Habib, and is not conducting himself with the same excessive self-confidence that characterized his predecessor, but it seems that he will soon find himself following the same route. Instead of planning moves, he is pulled along by events. It seems he does not at all feel that any U.S. appeasement of Syria stiffens its stance. Rather, he believes it encourages Damascus to meet the United States halfway.

Yesterday McFarlane arrived in Jerusalem to discuss the developments and measures called for in the wake of Israel's intention to withdraw its forces unilaterally. He discussed this with Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche, and following the meeting it was stated that McFarlane's assistant, Richard Fairbanks, was leaving for Damascus. In theory there is a connection between the two matters. If Fairbanks was leaving for Damascus after Syria's repeated announcements that it does not intend to withdraw before Israel pulls its forces out of Lebanon, might this mean that Israel has agreed to give the U.S. envoy's assistant a new end of a thread leading to a solution?

Israel has agreed to repeat the statement that its withdrawal to the Al-'Awwali does not stem from a desire to strengthen its hold on Lebanon, but is rather a part of the withdrawal process which Israel committed itself to vis-a-vis Lebanon, with Washington's guarantees. However, if this is the development that spurs the actions of McFarlane and Fairbanks, there is no room for excess optimism.

The sterile rounds of the U.S. envoy cannot end with a positive achievement since the route embarked upon was not right from the start. In a talk he held with the defense minister a few days ago, U.S. envoy McFarlane "disclosed" that, "the Lebanese have lost their trust in the value and significance of the agreement with Israel." McFarlane added that the Lebanese do not intend to cancel the agreement, but...

If anything led the Lebanese to lose their confidence in the agreement with Israel it was the United States. Not only did it not encourage Beirut and its protege, Amin al-Jumayyil, but it did almost everything to undermine this agreement — which it guaranteed. The news brought by McFarlane then means that Beirut too has stopped believing in the United States and that

Al-Jumayyil in fact is beginning to recognize that he will have to surrender to the Syrians.

This is a bad omen for the United States no less than for Israel.

The following is the interim balance of McFarlane's mission in the region: The Saudis to whom he ran — as is customary with every U.S. envoy — disappointed him (not to mention that they treated him with disrespect, making him wait for 24 hours until they condescended to receive him); the Jordanians — they have nothing to say to Syria; Lebanon — this country repeated the same cry to him, along the lines of "we will not be able to face up to the Syrians," "What will happen if Israel leaves the Ash-Shuf mountains?" and "See for yourself what the Druze, on behalf of the Syrians, are doing to us."

Under these circumstances, one does not see the "coordination" with Israel about which Secretary of State Shultz talked with Defense Minister Arens and Foreign Minister Shamir during their urgent trip to Washington.

Syria's clear goal is to remove Israel from Lebanon without allowing it to score real achievements. In order to attain this, Syria need not embark on any special initiative. It suffices for Syria to adhere to the tactics it has adopted to date: to continue to act to "demoralize" the Israeli people, to shake Al-Jumayyil's regime with the help of the Druze, to prepare to gain real influence over the territory Israel will evacuate, and to wait for the continued "activity" of the United States which, as usual, repeatedly falls back to influencing Israel to soften its stance the more intransigent Syria becomes. So far, Washington has not given a signal to the Syrians that they are mistaken with their assessment.

Yesterday's declaration by Defense Minister Arens that "Israel will not shoulder responsibility for events in the Ash-Shuf mountains region after its withdrawal from there" was apparently aimed at illustrating to the Americans — to McFarlane and those who sent him — that they should not calculate their moves while ignoring Israel's special situation and showing understanding for Lebanon, on the one hand, and Syria on the other.

True, this is not a simple campaign. Israel is finding itself in difficult straits. But it is precisely for this reason that it should act with sobriety and reason and not allow its nerves to betray it at this stage when the United States too has begun to lose its senses.

Text of Begin Speech on Lebanon, West Bank

TA160945 Jerusalem Government Press Office in English
15 Aug 83

["Text" of 14 August address by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin before the 35th anniversary of the International Conference of Israel Bonds in the Knesset's Chagall Hall]

[Text] Rabbi Kronish; Mr Chairman, sir; honorable members on the dais; my colleagues in the government; my dear friend Hart Hasten; ladies and gentlemen:

I want to thank you, Hart, and you, Rabbi Kronish, and also from afar Sam Rothberg for all the good words which I do not deserve, but which I received from you. May I say to you, my friend Hart, they were good, exaggerated words which I do not indeed deserve, but I know you spoke from your heart in complete sincerity and therefore they are of great significance to me.

This is a great gathering of dedicated people — of Jews devoted to the independence and freedom of our reborn nation in the ancient homeland of our forefathers. I know everyone of you did his best in order to help us in the past, and will do so in the future, and I want to express our deep gratitude for all you have done and will do to develop the economy of Israel — especially at this time of real difficulty — until we can stand on our own feet and live by our own toil.

Now ladies and gentlemen, let us analyze the main problems and difficulties we face at this crucial period in the annals of Israel. I will start with Lebanon. Ladies and gentlemen, my dear friends: the Israeli Defense Forces did not enter Lebanon in order to attack that country or because it wanted anything from it. The Israeli Defense Forces used the most legitimate right of national self defense, facing for years constant attacks — either through incursions or by long-range arms from that country — by those who call themselves the PLO. The Galilee was not only in constant danger of being attacked, but Qiryat Shemona, Nahariyya, Metulla, Dafna, and Misgav 'am and other townships and villages faced a great danger of being obliterated by the artillery with which the aggressors were armed by the Soviet Union, Syria, and Libya.

The population of the Galilee became in fact a hostage in the hands of this bloodthirsty enemy. We had to defend them. It was our duty. Yes indeed, the sacrifices we made were great — most painful. This is our greatest worry of all, but it was inevitable in order to defend the citizens, men, women, and children of Israel, especially in its northern part.

After protracted negotiations, Israel and Lebanon signed an agreement, it being understood on the basis of the understanding that there would be a simultaneous withdrawal from Lebanon of all foreign forces. We are prepared to do so, because we do not covet even one inch of Lebanese territory. But now everybody knows whose attitude is negative and hostile to a peaceful arrangement. The Syrian ruler declared that the Syrian forces will never recognize the Lebanese-Israeli agreement and will not withdraw from Lebanon. In the meantime, there is an internal fight between two groups of the PLO and part of it is under Syrian control. Therefore, we had to make a decision to redeploy our forces in order to avoid, or at least to minimize any attempts to hurt our men who are still on the front in order to defend the Galilee.

Ladies and gentlemen: Now also in the United States it is clear who took the decision to prevent a peaceful agreement from coming into being — a peaceful solution from being reached. Israel wants peace with Lebanon and all its neighbors. For the sake of peace with Egypt, Israel made great sacrifices. We don't have to prove our love for peace; it is in our hearts. As we hate war, we love peace, and vice versa. Whenever it is necessary to defend our people, we shall fulfill our duty. Therefore, we still

have this problem facing us. We are prepared to do our share to reach a peaceful solution. Now somebody else should be told to follow the same example given already by Israel.

Ladies and gentlemen, as far as Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza district are concerned — where we have a perfect right to live and to stay — there we were born as a nation. Nobody should forget it, and nobody should tell us that this belongs to ancient history. Our people lives on its history. What would we be without our great past? But we don't want to oppress anybody. Therefore I say that a crime perpetrated against an Arab inhabitant is a crime which we not only regret, but if we find out who did this evil thing to our neighbors, no doubt he will be brought to brook whoever he is. But of course there should be due process of law, and there is no other way to punish perpetrators of crimes against whomever they are turned. We want to live with our neighbors in mutual respect, and in peace.

Concerning the question of the inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza district, Egypt and Israel signed the famous Camp David accord with the United States as a witness. Autonomy for the Arab inhabitants, and Palestinian inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza District. [sentence as received] We never promised what is called a Palestinian state. We were asked to do so. We couldn't accept it, and said so. The idea of autonomy is our own idea. Nobody forced us to bring it up. We did it because we believe in justice for all. Transitional period, and full autonomy — real autonomy. [sentence as received] ...as we proved in the proposal we made during the negotiations.

A self-governing authority — the administrative council — should be elected democratically, with secret ballots. We suggested that they take care of all daily affairs, reserving only security to us because otherwise all our citizens' towns on the coastal plain would be within range, and incursions would be repeated as they were time and again before 1967, including Tel Aviv and of course Jerusalem, as well as other cities and towns. We negotiated in good faith. We wanted that agreement to come into being. The negotiations were interrupted not by us.

What we suggest — what we have suggested time and again — is to renew the negotiations on the basis of the Camp David accord. We signed an agreement of international character and there is a commitment to carry it out. All nations always say you should be faithful to an international agreement, and you should bring it to realization. This is a rule applying to all nations.

Ladies and gentlemen, for too long the Jew has been an exception to the rules applying to others. Enough of this. The rules applying to other nations will apply to the Jewish state as well. (applause) We stand by that agreement. Again from this rostrum, as I did from another rostrum in the Knesset, we invited King Husayn to join the negotiations, because we want peace as I said, with all our neighbors. We need peace. We haven't had one day of peace since our independence was proclaimed 35 years ago, and more. [sentence as received] This is our approach. I think it is just. It is clear. It should be so accepted and appreciated by all.

Ladies and gentlemen, we also have a very serious economic problem and I don't have to go into details. Everybody knows about it and you can follow now the Cabinet's deliberations about

the harsh measures to be taken. Therefore, we are very grateful to you for the assistance to the Israeli Bonds organization.

The Israeli Bonds organization already brought in billions of dollars in order to develop the economy on the basis of loans. It is a great phenomenon in the life of the Jewish people and the State of Israel. So ladies and gentlemen, I have come to you tonight in order to express our deep gratitude, and now I would like to say one sentence. Remember, my dear friends, our people suffered much, lost many, and won the day. Nobody gave us our freedom — we had to fight for it, to redeem it, to give sacrifices for it, to defend it. All of us did without exception — regardless of party affiliation, and we won. Why? Because our cause is just. (applause)

So take note, my dear friends. And when you meet your friends, tell them so. Tell them so. There is a rule, unchangeable. The just cause will always win the day. (applause)

Shamir Discusses Lebanon, Liberia, Romania

TA140728 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 14 Aug 83

[Telephone interview with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer]

[Text] [Schiffer] What country will follow Liberia? Is this an isolated incident, or will there be a continuation of this process?

[Shamir] I hope that other countries will come after Liberia and renew relations with Israel. I cannot say exactly which country will be next, but I have no doubt that during the coming year other countries will join those countries that have already renewed relations with Israel.

[Schiffer] What is your explanation, Mr Shamir, for that decision by Liberia?

[Shamir] Well, there have been contacts continuing for a long time. About a year ago there was an announcement by the Liberian Embassy in the United States. I met with the Liberian ambassador to the United Nations. Two months ago, Liberia's president announced the time had come for African countries to change the decision they made in 1973 and renew diplomatic relations with Israel. We have maintained contacts with Liberia all along, just as we have done with many other African countries, and over the last few weeks this decision was made by the Liberian Government, and similar ones are being considered by other African governments.

[Schiffer] On almost the same issue of the renewal of diplomatic relations with Israel, tomorrow you are going to Romania for an official state visit, and there are already suggestions and reports that perhaps there will also be talks there of a renewal of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. Do you expect any sort of progress on that issue in the context of your visit to Romania?

[Shamir] I cannot say anything about that now because we maintain links with Romania, which is a very important country.

It is true that it belongs to the Eastern bloc, but, as you know, it has great independence in the sphere of foreign policy. That problem — Israel's relations with the Eastern bloc — may come up during the talks, but I cannot give you any news about any development in that direction.

[Schiffer] To conclude, an issue that will undoubtedly arise this morning at the Cabinet session is the mission by special U.S. envoy Robert McFarlane. At the end of the week it was published that Dani Sham'un, with whom you met, brought proposals about when and how Israel will leave the Ash-Shuf area, and there was talk about this withdrawal being preceded by a removal of the Phalangists from there and an imposition of order by the IDF. Mr Foreign Minister, does Israel's departure from the Ash-Shuf mountains depend on arrangements being found, or will Israel leave whether they continue to quarrel there or not?

[Shamir] Israel's departure from any sections of Lebanese soil does not depend, nor is it dependent upon internal Lebanese developments. Of course, however, we are interested in calm being established in Lebanon, and the redeployment will go much more smoothly, both for us and for the Lebanese Government. We have expressed our willingness to help with negotiations or help with arrangements if we are asked to, but this will not change our plans.

Foreign Ministry 'Amazed' at U.S. Statement

TA171948 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] This evening, Israel expressed amazement at the announcement made by the United States last night that East Jerusalem is occupied territory and that the United States does not recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.

The Foreign Ministry issued a statement about an hour ago saying that Jerusalem is a unified, indivisible city and is the capital of Israel. This is Jerusalem's status now, and will be in the future too, the ministry spokesman said.

Jerusalem Mayor Rape Statement

TA171803 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek today firmly reacted to the U.S. announcement that East Jerusalem is occupied territory. The remarks were made yesterday after Kuwait refused to receive a U.S. ambassador who had previously served in the U.S. Consulate in Jerusalem.

Kollek said that surrender to Arab dictates, and announcements intended to appease the Arab countries have never been a credit to the United States. Such announcements will only enhance the Arabs' illusion that Jerusalem will be repartitioned one day.

MA'ARIV Scores U.S. Statement on East Jerusalem

TA180918 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 18 Aug 83

[From the review of midday press editorials]

[Text] *Ma'ariv* says that the United States has humiliated itself before Kuwait in announcing that East Jerusalem is occupied territory, in order to get the appointment of its new ambassador to this emirate approved. The paper wonders whether Washington is so sensitive about Kuwait as to decide to ignore the link of the Jewish people to Jerusalem. No Jew will accept that Jerusalem can be subject to Muslim or Christian rule, but not to Jewish rule.

LIBYA

JANA: Chad's Goukouni Cables Arab League*LD172025 Tripoli JANA in English 1847 GMT 17 Aug 83*

[Text] Bardai, Dhu al-Qa'dah 9, August 17, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — President Goukouni Oueddei, head of the legitimate Government of National Unity in Chad, today sent a cable message to Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League, in which he exposed the colonialist conspiracy facing his country as a result of imperialist, U.S., French and reactionary intervention in the internal affairs of his country and the suffering of the Chadian people as a result of this.

President Goukouni said the following in his letter: "This government, formed as a result of a historic agreement between various factions in Chad, had put an end to the hardships of our people, in order to establish permanent peace. The agreement was reached with the help of the OAU and Chad's neighbours which provided guarantees. From here the well known Lagos agreement was born and is considered the only legitimate framework for my country now."

The letter went on "The agent Habre, who held the post of minister of defence in the government formed on the basis of the agreement, decided to adopt armed rebellion, to topple the legitimate government to satisfy his ambitions for power. He was supported, encouraged and armed by the world imperialism Zionism and their agents in Africa such as Mobutu of Zaire.

President Goukouni said, "It is in the face of such threat which puts the hard earned independence and sovereignty of our people at jeopardy that I would like to draw the attention of the secretariat and members of the Arab League to the just cause for which the Chadian people is struggling and to the new dimensions developed lately in the problem."

The president of the legitimate National Unity Government confirmed that the USA and France and their agents in Africa, having supplied the rebel Habre in Ndjamena with all means of destruction, topped it all by sending combat forces to fight alongside him and by doing so they bear the responsibility for internationalising the problem."

He said that the present turning point of the events does not only threaten Chad but it threatens the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, a member of the Arab League, and the security of the region which includes other members of your organisation, fully aware that this blatant aggression to which we are victim [words indistinct] not just by pure chance but the result of a plan to weaken Arab resistance wherever that may be.

President Goukouni explained in his letter to the general secretary of the Arab League that this clarifies the reasons behind the secret meeting which took place in Cairo under U.S. umbrella between Hisein Habre and Sharon, the Zionist enemy minister in 1981. During the last few days Mobutu, president of Zaire, was accompanied by a delegation representing rebel Habre, during his visit to the USA, which succeeded to coordinate the cooperation between him and the U.S. Zionist lobby and it is not

a secret that Zairean forces in Chad have been positioned next to the forces of the rebellion are nothing but puppets of imperialist and Zionist forces.

The president of the legitimate Government of National Unity (?said) that the arms captured in the battleground left by the rebel forces, prove clearly this fact and it must be mentioned that there is a secret agreement to build an Israeli military base in Sar in southern Chad.

At the end of his letter, Goukouni, said:

"Our people look for peace and security. We do not want war for war's sake. This is why the legitimate Government of National Unity welcomed the call of the OAU to find a peaceful solution and showed its readiness to look for means to achieve permanent peace."

JANA on Kuwait's Rejection of U.S. Envoy*LD171022 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 17 Aug 83*

[Text] Kuwait, 17 Aug (JANA) — Reagan's administration has considered Kuwait's rejection of the nomination as U.S. ambassador to Kuwait of Brandon Grove, former U.S. consul in occupied Jerusalem, as, from the point of view of the Pentagon pirates, a grave precedent.

U.S. officials at the State Department yesterday announced that they were shocked by the Kuwaiti decision because they fear other Arab countries will follow Kuwait's example.

The least that could be said about this poor affair by Washington is that the Reagan administration does not refrain from vicious interference in the internal affairs of independent states, as if these states are considered by the U.S. Administration to fall under the direct supervision and control of the United States. This arbitrary consideration, which is basically a tyrannical consideration, stems from the heart of the foreign policy adopted by Reagan's administration, which is founded on interfering in the affairs of others and on threats, provocations, and the use of force.

Washington wants to force Arab countries to accept the Zionist enemy that occupies Arab Palestine, Lebanon, and other parts of the Arab homeland. Moreover, it wants these countries to welcome U.S. elements that lean most and are most partial toward Zionism, and grant them full immunity to behave with a free hand inside Arab countries.

What Washington is asking for and wants to impose upon us exposes a danger of the utmost gravity to our fateful issues. If not checked, this will become tantamount to our falling into the orbit of U.S. subservience, losing our freedom, and relinquishing our pan-Arab sacrifices and struggle; and we are resisting to the death (?all of that).

Reagan's applying blatant pressure on Kuwait to accept the appointment of Brandon Grove as U.S. ambassador in Kuwait even though he was a consul in occupied Jerusalem is considered a condemned attempt, and we must firmly confront it in the same

way that the Kuwaiti Government has courageously confronted it because it represents a gross violation of the core of national sovereignty and blatant aggression against the will of the people and the will of the Arab nation.

We salute with pride the pan-Arab-Kuwaiti confrontation of the imperialist-Zionist policy and consider it a posture that stems from the heart of the will of this nation, which did not and will not bow down.

TUNISIA

Reportage on Visit, Speeches by Al-Qadhdhafi

Bourguiba Meets Al-Qadhdhafi

LD171404 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT
17 Aug 83

[Excerpt] At 1230 Libyan time today, the brother leader of the revolution and Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba held a round of talks at the Republican Palace in Monastir. Present at the talks were Brother 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, and the Jamahiriyah High Commissioner to Tunisia. On the Tunisian side were Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali; Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi; Defense Minister Slaheddine Baly; Interior Minister Driss Guiga; Justice Minister Mohamed Chaker; Mongi Kooli, party director and minister attached to the prime minister; Information Minister Abderrazak Kefi; the minister attached to the prime minister for civil service, Chekir; Planning Minister Ismail Khali; Ahmad ibn Arafah, secretary of state for international cooperation; and the Tunisian high commissioner to the Jamahiriyah. At 1100 today, Jamahiriyah time, the leader of the revolution received at his residence in Monastir Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi.

Al-Qadhdhafi's Activities 17 August

LD171921 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT
17 Aug 83

[Excerpts] At 1130 today President Habib Bourguiba had talks at the Republican Palace at Saqanis with Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution.

Following the meeting President Habib Bourguiba invited his guest, Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, and members of his delegation to a luncheon.

This afternoon Col al-Qadhdhafi met with citizens at the Hall of Conferences in Monastir in the presence of Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali and members of the government and Political Bureau. On this occasion Col al-Qadhdhafi delivered a speech affirming the unity of Arab destiny in the face of the imperialist and Zionist challenges. He highlighted the similar practical steps taken in Maghreb economic integration and Maghreb unity as a step toward comprehensive Arab unity.

Mohamed Mzali delivered a speech welcoming the leader of the Libyan revolution. He stressed in particular the success he has

made through the revolution in changing Libya's contemporary face and saving it from the defunct regime and foreign bases. He also emphasized the success that has been achieved and that continues to be achieved as a result of Tunisian-Libyan contacts toward Arab Maghreb unity as being a step toward Arab unity.

This morning Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi had a meeting with Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi in the presence of 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi and Jum'ah al-Fazzani.

It was learned from sources close to the Arab League that the meeting concentrated on the agenda of the forthcoming Arab meetings and the need to ensure full preparations for the Riyadh summit conference in November. The discussions also covered the efforts being made for the creation of the Greater Arab Maghreb as a brick in the edifice of comprehensive Arab unity.

Advocates Israeli Reactor Destruction

LD172319 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic
2015 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] This afternoon at the conferences hall at Saqanis Palace in Monastir the brother leader met with the Society of Young Tunisian Lawyers. At the meeting the brother leader of the revolution and the young Tunisian lawyers held a dialogue on a number of issues and the subjects that concern the Arab homeland, the problems of the Arab citizen who has kept out of the battle, and the imperialist and colonialist challenges that face the Arab nation.

The brother leader of the revolution spoke at this meeting. He explained that today every Arab is asking why the Arab nation, which surpasses the Zionist enemy in all measures, does not directly confront him. The Arab nation is not lacking in human resources. It can enlist more soldiers than the enemy can recruit for the battle. Its economic resources are several times greater than those of the enemy.

The brother leader of the revolution said that the Arab citizen should not believe the myth of invincible Israeli superiority. He affirmed that no matter how much they have in resources, the Israelis cannot surpass the Arab nation. He explained that the issue is not one of material resources. Rather, it is an issue of the psychological crisis of the Arab man.

The leader continued: there is a crisis in the Arab side. It is the present suppressed Arab mental attitude. The Arab nation is not in the confrontation — the Arab masses are not in the battle. The leader affirmed that the Zionist enemy's destruction of the Arab atomic reactor was a blow to the entire Arab nation and an insult to us all. The strike was against Baghdad, but in actual fact it was a strike against all Arabs. The encroachment that tops all others is that they crossed over an Arab country to attack an Arab capital and strike the atomic reactor there.

He explained that the Jews have an atomic reactor that is not subject to supervision. The Israelis did not sign agreement on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. He pointed out that the Israeli atomic reactor in Dimona has been producing nuclear warheads. This is admitted by the Israeli scientists at this reactor.

The Israelis possess about 200 nuclear warheads, which are mounted on missiles that are pointed at all the Arab countries.

The leader said: This, then, is all the more reason for us to destroy the Israeli nuclear reactor, which produces atomic bombs and is not subject to supervision. The Israelis did not sign the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, whereas the atomic reactor in Baghdad had no nuclear weapons and was subject to international supervision. Iraq is signatory to the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. Despite this the Israelis destroyed the Iraqi atomic reactor.

The leader went on to say: At the time I sent a letter to all the Arab leaders. I told them that if there was no Arab reaction there would be more encroachments and insults. And, actually, after Baghdad came Beirut. You have seen this insult to the Arab nation, and to this moment we still living with its effect. He stressed that it is the Arabs' right to destroy the Israeli nuclear reactor. The Arabs are entitled to destroy the Zionist entity itself, because the Israelis destroyed the Iraqi atomic reactor under the pretext that it conflicted with the so-called security of Israel. And Israel itself conflicts with the security of the Arab nation.

He added: If everyone destroys what he views as against his security and existence, then the existence of the Zionists on the soil of Palestine is against our existence and constitutes a danger to our future. Therefore, it is our right to destroy their reactor using the same logic with which they destroyed the Iraqi atomic reactor and waged all the successive wars that they have waged to forestall Arab attack.

The leader affirmed the need to destroy the theory of oppression and exploitation and replace it with the theory of the popular Jamahiriyyah in which everything is decided in the interest of the people's masses. The leader also affirmed that the Arab citizen is not a coward and does not believe in the existence of the Israelis. The Arab citizen is capable of squaring accounts with the enemy, because the enemy himself is demanding his head. The enemy is placing the future of the Arab homeland in doubt. This means that the future of the Arab nation is doubtful because of the existence of this Zionist entity, which has become an atomic entity supported by U.S. imperialism.

The leader of the revolution explained at his meeting with young Tunisian lawyers that the Arab citizen has not entered the battle because he is suppressed and weakened. He stressed that the theory of the Jamahiriyyah means the rise of a militarized people, because if the Arab people were militarized the Israelis would not remain on the face of the earth for more than a few hours.

He explained: When we say that we were defeated by the Israelis, the truth is that we were not defeated. The defeat of 100,000 Egyptian soldiers did not mean the defeat of the Arab nation or the defeat of Egypt because Egypt did not enter the battle; 40 million Egyptians did not take part in the battle; 100,000 soldiers entered the battle. Our fate is not dependent on 100,000 soldiers, nor, if they were defeated, did it mean that a nation of well over 100 millions was defeated.

The leader affirmed the need to adopt the theory of the Jamahiriyyah which allows the entire nation take part in the battle through

the emergence of a militarized people and the disappearance of the regular professional army. He noted that in time of war the Israelis mobilize 500,000 soldiers — men and women. But the Arabs, with a greater population, number at the time of the battle less than the Israeli army and that the Arab armies on all fronts are continually faced with a greater number of Israelis. This means that the Israelis mobilize all their combatant forces and the Arabs mobilize only the small part because they rely on a professional regular army.

The leader added that in truth there is no incentive to become a martyr and that political and economic problems in the Arab homeland must be solved by adopting the theory of the Jamahiriyyah — the popular theory which places everything in the hands of the masses. When the masses have power, wealth and arms they will automatically defend their existence and resources.

The leader affirmed that the resources of the Arab nation are plentiful but there is no decision to wage war against the enemy. The leader added: Revolution should be speeded up and all the masses should be involved in the battle. America must be defeated because it is not God. It was defeated in Vietnam and in many other places. The Arab nation is capable of defeating America.

About the pan-Arab move of the Great al-Fatih Revolution, the leader said: what I have done in the Arab homeland should incite the Arab nation to marshal its resources to face and oppose the train of death because the Zionist train of death will not stop by itself. It is advancing to destroy the Arab homeland. This scenario will end only if we put a stop to it.

The leader affirmed that there is a real danger this time for the Arab nation. There is a danger to Arab nationalism itself because with this collapse small statelets and factionalism might emerge. The enemy has begun to encourage this. Small statelets might emerge in Lebanon, and if Syria is defeated they will divide it into small statelets. Factional entities might emerge in the Arab homeland.

The leader said that the hellish and dangerous plot in the old and new crusade against the Arab nation might succeed. I tried, he said, to salvage what could be salvaged. We have seized the initiative and we have found that there is a readiness to build the Arab Maghreb as a step along the path of all-embracing Arab unity from the ocean to the gulf. We cannot break the back of the Arab nation and create a secessionist entity out of it. We are all agreed that this is a step along the road of comprehensive Arab unity.

Then, we should speed up its construction because the union of the Arab Maghreb is a step along the road of Arab unity. He noted that his visit to Tunisia is part of the pan-Arab move of the Great 1 September Revolution.

The leader called on the vital forces in the Arab homeland to seize this opportunity to make the atmosphere of unity and liberation universal, to remove the borders and to speed up implementation of unity so that the base of popular support for these unity steps may become broader.

Speech to Party Cadres

LD180050 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 2300 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Munastir, 17 August — The brother commander of the revolution yesterday, Wednesday, evening met with the party cadres in Tunisia in the presence of Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, party director Mongi Kooli, members of the Tunisian Destour Party Political Bureau, and members of the Tunisian Government.

The brother commander delivered a speech which he started by praising the valuable speech delivered by Prime Minister Mzali in which he spoke of the results of the serious fraternal meetings which have continued to intensify until they reached this advanced stage of fruitful work toward unity.

The brother commander said: I trust these words by Brother Mzali because he has won the trust of President Bourguiba. President Bourguiba himself told me personally of his full confidence in Brother Mzali and his trust in him to continue the mission after him. President Bourguiba expressed to me his satisfaction that Mzali has this post after him, and that he feels reassured about the talks we are having, the steps and measures we are taking, which have been highlighted by the coming of the entire Tunisian Cabinet to Tripoli and its holding a joint meeting with the General People's Committee of Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in the form of a unified joint committee. Thus the Tunisian Cabinet and the Libyan People's General Committee now constitute this Unified Supreme Committee which is responsible to you, to the Tunisian and Libyan peoples, to the party in Tunisia, to the people's congresses in Libya, and to President Bourguiba. It is responsible for this grave trust of steering the joint bilateral action on the road to unity in the future, God willing.

The brother commander said that the model work between Libya and Tunisia was an example to be followed by other Arab countries starting with the Arab Maghreb and ending with complete Arab unity. He said I wish to express my satisfaction over the fact that we have placed our feet on the road to true unity. We feel that we are moving with firm steps on solid ground. He pointed out that economic integration and regional measures for unity will make unity a reality.

We hope to talk to the living forces of the Tunisian people: to the youth and the vigilant party cadres. You must aid and support the prime minister and the Tunisian Cabinet. You must support them in times of hardship so that this work will bear fruit.

The commander affirmed that the call for Arab unity was urgent, particularly unity between Libya and Tunisia. There were attempts at unity at Jarba and elsewhere. But the view was that we should concentrate on economic measures before political ones, and begin with economic integration through gradual regional unification conditions, so that unity will inevitably result. Now we are testing this way, although we cannot place [word indistinct] on the future of revolutionary unity with any revolutionary force.

Under existing conditions, he said, we are testing this new approach so that there will no longer be any excuse for anyone

to impede the unity of the Arab nation and the building of the Arab nation. Now there remains no excuse for anyone to say that we have rushed things and been unrealistic, that we have not made the right start. Now we are moving realistically. We are moving in a sound, well-studied, and guaranteed integrational manner. If we fail to achieve unity, then a crisis will begin in the cause of unity and treason will begin in this sort of action for which all the favorable conditions and guarantees are being provided.

Should unity fail to materialize between our two countries in the future, God forbid, then we must think of the way to achieve unity, for unity is something from which there can be no escape. Without Arab unity, Libya will have neither power nor value, nor any place on earth. Nor will Tunisia, Iraq, or Algeria. We do not speak of unity as Tunisians, Libyans, Algerians, Egyptians, or Sudanese. We speak of it as Arabs. There is no value for any Arab without Arab unity. Whatever we do, in the end we are, in fact, no more than paper countries on which any of the giants can blow, causing them to fly in the air. We have no right to live on the earth and under the sun without Arab unity.

We possess the human, material, and moral capabilities which can create a third or a fourth power that would bring respect for the Arabs. Unfortunately, the Arabs are now humiliated and have no respect because they belong to a shattered nation, a nation of 150 million defeated by 2 million Jews. This brings disgrace to the Arabs and we must erase this disgrace.

The poet Ash-Shabi said: If the people determine to live, then fate will respond. We must decide to live so that fate would respond to the will of the Arab nation.

Yesterday, I was watching Tunisian television. They showed Libyan programs. Indeed, it does not matter whether they show Tunisian or Libyan programs. What really drew my attention was the readings from the president's past speeches before the bulletin. There was a paragraph of a speech he made some time ago which said: Arab unity will bring us respect and power in the world.

Truly, we can have no respect without Arab unity. He [Bourguiba] says that unity will bring us the respect of the world, and power. To achieve such unity, we must work with firm steps and build on a sound foundation. We must begin with economic integration and joint developments, exactly as we have begun between Libya and Tunisia.

President Bourguiba has said that the steps toward unity will change the regional secessionist mentalities, making them unity mentalities aware of the progress, advancement, prosperity, respect, and power which are brought about by unity and not by a secessionist action. Truly, we can have no respect or power without unity. This is because we live in a world of giants and anyone who is not a giant cannot have respect. The weak get trampled. They cannot maintain their balance anywhere on earth. Regional efforts, however sincere and serious, cannot solve the problems of backwardness. But unity action is what pools capabilities and turns weakness into strength. [passage indistinct]

Al-Qadhdhafi on Chad Solution*AB181236 Paris AFP in French 1156 GMT 18 Aug 83*

[Text] Paris, 18 Aug (AFP) — The leader of the Libyan revolution, Colonel Mu'ammār al-Qadhdhafi, stated today during a French television interview that "a short-term solution to the Chadian question cannot be envisaged."

He also stated during an exclusive interview with French television station "TF-1" in Monastir, Tunisia, that France "which was unwillingly involved in the Chadian conflict by America" may realize that it is engaged in a "civil war" among Chadians, and this "will lead to a disaster."

According to him, French soldiers in Chad "can no longer be seen as instructors" but their dispatching, "in view of their high number," has led to "a clear military presence."

Denying once again any Libyan intervention in Chad, Col al-Qadhdhafi believed that, under these conditions, the French presence in that country had "no legal justification" because the 1976 agreement between Paris and Ndjamena involves "only external aggressions against Chad." "From these 1976 agreements," he said, "France has nothing to do with Chad."

LIBYA: FURTHER ON AL-QADHDHAFI INTERVIEW ON CHAD**Further on Chad***AB181440 Paris AFP in English 1330 GMT 18 Aug 83*

[Text] Monastir, Tunisia, Aug 18 (AFP) — Libyan leader Mu'ammār al-Qadhdhafi today appeared to seek to drive a wedge between France and the United States over developments in Chad.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, who was speaking in a live interview with French television, also said there could be no short-term solution in Chad.

Libya is backing the forces in Chad of ex-President Goukouni Oueddei, while France and the United States are supporting his successor Hissain Habre.

"Goukouni Oueddei is a friend of France while Hissain Habre is a friend of America," he said.

The Libyan leader said that France, which has sent troops to Chad, had "become implicated despite itself by America," and was in danger of becoming involved in a civil war between Chadians which would turn into a "catastrophe."

He said the very size of the force meant the troops could no longer be considered "advisers" or "instructors" as they have officially been described by the authorities in Paris.

He said Paris had no legal justification for sending troops, since a 1976 military cooperation agreement between Chad and France which it invoked only concerned "outside aggression" against Chad.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi today again also denied there were Libyan forces in the former French colony.

The Libyan leader, who earlier gave a news conference here at the close of a two-day visit to Tunisia, said that the authorities in Tripoli and in Paris were in touch over developments in Chad.

He said that the French presence was not contributing to an end to the crisis, saying that intervention there meant Chad would lose its independence.

But he also said that the situation only benefits Mr Goukouni, "who has the advantage of showing world opinion that he is liberating Chad."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said that U.S. intervention in Chad was "indescribable and unjust."

"The Chadian issue is a purely internal affair. By what right does the United States intervene in this country? It is an internal power struggle," he said.

"The United States wants to get a foothold in Africa to repulse the Soviet Union," the Libyan leader added.

He said that the Chadian question was one that "cannot bear" outside intervention.

WESTERN SAHARA**SDAR Leader Congratulates Upper Volta's Sankara***AB170700 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 17 Aug 83*

[Text] The president of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic and secretary general of the Polisario has sent a telegram to Captain Thomas Sankara on the occasion, as he writes, of the triumph of the revolution. In the telegram, President Mohamed Abdelaziz writes: This happy event which goes beyond the borders of Upper Volta constitutes a motive of pride and encouragement to all struggling people and strengthens the fighting capacity of our continent which is faced with imperialism, colonialism, and racism.

In addition, President Mohamed Abdel Aziz reasserted the SDAR's commitment to the strengthening of its ties with Upper Volta.

Communique Decries Moroccan Intransigence*LD171926 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 17 Aug 83*

[Text] The Saharan Ministry of Information has just published a communique, which it says — and I quote: Following the most recent position it has adopted, Morocco is once again exposing the OAU to a grave crisis, and Morocco must bear all the consequences. [unquote] The Saharan communique notes

that the Moroccan authorities have not stopped since the Addis Ababa summit [words indistinct], among other things by rejecting direct negotiations between the two belligerents — negotiations that would be the first stage of the implementation of the OAU decision.

On this subject the communique recalls that during its last summit the OAU clearly decided on practical means and ways to resolve this conflict, particularly direct negotiations between the two belligerents with the aim of achieving a ceasefire leading to a referendum on self-determination that would be free and without any military or administrative restraints. The entire demarche, stresses the communique, is a rejection of Africa's unanimous decision and constitutes an attempt to indefinitely continue the colonial conflict [words indistinct].

ETHIOPIA

COPWE Delegation Departs for USSR 17 August
EA171222 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic
 0900 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Excerpt] A COPWE delegation led by Comrade Kasaye Aragaw, COPWE Central Committee member and COPWE representative in Hararghe region, left for Moscow today for a working visit to the USSR. The 30 member COPWE delegation left for Moscow in accordance with earlier agreements between COPWE and the CPSU.

Comrade Kasaye explained that during its 15-day stay in the USSR, the delegation will gain useful advice from the CPSU on national development and the formation of a party.

TANZANIA

Communique Issued on Iran's Velayati Visit
GF171738 Tehran IRNA in English 1721 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Dar es Salaam, Aug. 17, IRNA — The Iranian Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr. 'Ali Akbar Velayati paid a visit to Tanzania heading an Iranian delegation there from August 15 until August 17. While in Dar es Salaam, the Iranian foreign minister presented a message from President Khamene'i to the president of Tanzania. He held two rounds of talks with his Tanzanian counterpart in a friendly atmosphere, during which they discussed their own viewpoints in relation with various topics including oil, commercial and economic relations between the two countries. At 20:00 hours (Tehran time) today the following memorandum was issued by the two parties.

1. While emphasizing the need for expanding mutual relations and coordinating the outlook of the two countries in relation with topics brought up in international forums, the two sides agree to exchange views on a continuous basis, and take identical measures in relation with issues relevant to the Third World countries especially such issues as pertaining to African and the Middle East.

2. The two countries uphold the unity and the integrity of the Third World countries for the purpose of mobilizing and reactivating material and spiritual resources in those countries for a struggle against the superpowers, against the expansionism of the regime occupying Palestine, and the racist regime of South Africa.

The two sides express their protest against the escalating arms race between the superpowers and voice their concern about its threats against peace and international security. The two countries also condemn the escalation of militarism as well as the expansion of infiltration areas and reaffirm the need for declaring the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf a non-military region. They also emphasize the need for a solidarity between the littoral states and other countries of the Indian Ocean in order to cope with economic and political pressures by the world imperialism, and also in order to safeguard the security of those states.

4. The two sides condemn the suppressive and racist policies of the Pretorian regime which are supported by certain Western countries, and declare support for the rightful struggle of the people of Namibia for their independence and for their right to self-determination. The two sides also strongly emphasise their support for liberation movements of the people of South Africa in their struggle for exterminating racism and apartheid.

5. The two sides strongly condemn the efforts of the racist regime of South Africa for undermining the countries of the frontline states. In addition the Tanzanian party commends Iran's revolutionary decision for halting oil export to South Africa.

6. The two sides hold identical views on the need for maintaining the solidarity with the African Unity Organisation, and for further strengthening this organisation in order to better fulfill its role in countering the onslaughts of colonialism and in supporting the struggle of oppressed nations against colonialism and Zionism.

The two sides also uphold the decisions adopted in the nineteenth summit conference of members of the African Unity Organisation as well as the decision of the said conference for a severance of relations between the African countries and the regime occupying Arab and Palestinian lands.

7. The two sides emphasize the need for safeguarding and implementing the objectives of Non-Aligned Movement and the need for the unconditional commitment of member countries to the principles of the non-alignment which also call for a struggle against imperialism and foreign domination and independence from power blocs. The two sides also agree that the principal stand of the non-alignment must be further reinforced.

8. The two sides emphasize the need for the liberation of all Arab and Palestinian lands now under occupation and declare also that no lasting peace is likely to be attained in the Middle East without ensuring the indisputable rights of the people of Palestine and fulfilling the aspirations of the struggling Palestinians and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

9. The two sides declare their support for the Arab Republic of Syria, and for the people of Palestine and Lebanon in their struggle against Zionists' invasion.

10. The two sides have reviewed the developments in Afghanistan and declare that the key to the solution of the situation in that country lies solely in the unconditional evacuation from there of external forces and in a full respect to its sovereignty and its territorial integrity. The two sides also emphasize that the right to determine their fate, remains solely with the people of Afghanistan.

11. The two sides declare the need for improving relations between the Third World countries for the purpose of attaining total political, cultural, and economic independence and declare that only in this way will the Third World countries attain self-reliance and safeguard and utilize their national resources in the interest of their peoples.

12. In order to further strengthen the bonds of friendship between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the United Republic of Tanzania and in order to better utilize the potential resources of the two countries for their economic and cultural progress the two sides emphasize the need for maintaining mutual cooperation and resistance against external pressures by dominating powers which seek to undermine the political, economic, and cultural independence of the two countries.

The Iranian delegation headed by Dr Velayati expressed its pleasure at the visit to Tanzania and for the warm reception given it.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the results of the visit which was a token of the mutual interest in further expanding their friendly relations.

Dr Velayati and members of the Iranian delegation appreciated the warm hospitality given them by the government and people of Tanzania.

The Iranian foreign minister extended an invitation to the Tanzanian Minister of Foreign Affairs Salim Ahmad Salim for an official visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and it was decided that the date for such visit would be determined at a later date.

CAMEROON

Prime Minister Returns From Brazzaville

AB171540 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT
17 Aug 83

[Text] Prime Minister Bello Bouba Maigari has returned to Yaounde from Brazzaville where he represented the head of state, Paul Biya, at ceremonies marking the 20th anniversary of the Congolese revolution. Mr Bello Bouba Maigari was accompanied by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Tonye Mbog Felix.

CHAD

Information Minister on Libyan Interference

JN172036 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Ndjameña, 17 Aug (SUNA) — During his meeting with reporters today, the Chadian information minister said that there are no new developments in the military arena and that the situation remains unchanged as President Habre stated in his press conference yesterday. The minister also affirmed the presence of French troops in Abeche and Salal, whose mission is training government troops and defending themselves if they are attacked.

On the possibility of negotiations with Goukouni, the minister said: We do not recognize the existence of Goukouni. Such negotiations should be held with Libya, which is currently launching an attack, and is arming and training mercenaries from all states, especially from African states. He added that peace through negotiations cannot be achieved unless Libya agrees to sit with us at the negotiating table and asserted that the Chadian Government supports any peaceful solution and is ready to negotiate with Tripoli at any time and in any place.

Regarding reports that Soviet officers visited Chad last June, the minister said: It is no secret that Libya uses mercenaries and advisers from the Soviet Union and socialist bloc countries. He added that he has learned that Libya tried to send Soviet and GDR experts to interfere in the Chadian war.

The Chadian information minister told reporters that Libya occupies half of Chad, and that he does not rule out a Libyan attempt to seek the help of these experts in technical and military fields. He added: We have informed world public opinion of the Soviet manpower and its material support for Libya, and that the danger threatening Chad comes from Libya with the support of the Soviet Union.

The minister affirmed the Chadian people's determination to repel the aggressors who have divided Chad in half. He added that the Chadian people are ready to liberate their territories if they are provided with the necessary hardware and means of defense.

Paris: French Troops Continue Deployment

LD171458 Paris Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT
17 Aug 83

[Text] In Chad, French paratroopers are continuing their deployment. After Abeche in the east, Salal in the center-west, and Ndjameña, a detachment of French soldiers has been sent to Arada, 150 km north of Abeche. France thus marks a demarcation line that the Libyans and the troops of Goukouni Oueddei assembled in the north must not cross.

Crotale anti-aircraft missiles were also installed this morning by French soldiers around Ndjameña Airport.

GUNT Communique on Congo Summit, French Troops

AB171900 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio
in French 1800 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Communique issued in Bardai on 16 August by the Transitional National Union Government]

[Text] After examining the recommendations of the Brazzaville summit on Chad, the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] takes notice of their contents and gives assurance to the honorable promoters of the recommendations of its (?support). The GUNT is fully ready to cooperate with the OAU in order to find a peaceful solution to the Chadian strategy.

Meanwhile, with regard to the repeated statements of the French Government about the participation of its troops sent to Chad, the GUNT believes that following these clarifications given by French authorities [words indistinct] the FAN should not go around the French troops stationed at the front to attack the positions of the National Liberation Army, namely Oum Chalouba, Koro-Toro, and (?Djirkjik). If it did, the GUNT would consider that the French forces are (?actively) engaged in the (?fighting) and that French President Francois Mitterrand has declared war on Chad. In this case, the GUNT would appeal to its African and non-African friends with all the resultant military and political consequences.

CONGO

Mozambique Foreign Minister Leaves for Zaire

MB171801 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT
17 Aug 83

[Text] Mozambique's Frelimo party and the Congolese Workers Party [PCT] have signed a 4-year agreement to boost cooperation in several areas. The two parties agreed to cooperate in ideological work, mobilization in the economy, and planning. The agreements were signed yesterday by Mozambique's foreign minister, Joaquim Chissano, and the Congolese party secretary for external relations, Pierre Nze, in Brazzaville, the capital of the Congo. Mr Chissano also delivered a message from President

Samora Machel to Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Congolese Revolution.

In his message, President Samora said: Mozambique is convinced that the parties and the governments of the two countries will continue to strengthen cooperation and solidarity for the interest of workers in the two countries.

Mr Chissano left the Congo yesterday for Kinshasa, where he will also deliver a message from President Samora to Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko. From Zaire, Mr Chissano will go on to Senegal. An official of the Mozambique Foreign Ministry has said that Mr Chissano's discussions in Zaire and Senegal will include the present situation in Chad and the Sahara Republic.

CAPE VERDE

Prime Minister Comments on Chadian Conflict

PA172108 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1426 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Lisbon, 17 Aug (EFE) — The African countries should create the conditions "for Chad to establish a state capable of guaranteeing its own security and territorial integrity." This was stated by Cape Verdian Prime Minister Pedro Pires on his return from Brazzaville, where he attended the commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the Congolese revolution, it was learned in Lisbon today.

Pedro Pires said in Praia that the responsibilities for the solution to the Chadian conflict "fall on the Chadians, neighboring countries, and powers who have troops there." In his view the Brazzaville declaration is "a declaration of support for the acting president of the OAU and his initiatives to solve the already internationalized conflict."

The Cape Verdian prime minister said that the solution to the Chadian conflict "must not be limited to avoiding the internationalization of the conflict" but conditions must be created so "these situations will not be repeated."

GHANA

Former PNDC Member Kwei Executed 18 August

AB180643 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] A former member of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], Joachim Amartey Kwei, and Ransford Johnny Dzandu, who were sentenced to death by the public tribunal for the murder of the three high court judges and a retired army major, were executed at dawn today. The sentences imposed on them and on Lance Corporal Amedeka were confirmed by the PNDC. The death sentence on Michael Senya has, however, not yet been confirmed.

LIBERIA

Doe Issues Warning on Draft Constitution

AB170855 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] The Liberian head of state, Commander in Chief Doe, has warned that any member of the National Constitution Commission found interfering in the work of the Constitution Advisory Assembly will be arrested. Therefore, members of the Constitution Commission should refrain from interfering in the work of the assembly.

The warning came as a result of reports that some members of the commission were frequenting the Gbenga area and visiting members of the assembly. He said such interaction will lead to the disqualification of the draft or member of the assembly. Such moves by commission members could be interpreted as trying to

influence the position of some assembly members as regards the draft constitution, Dr Doe said. The Liberian leader noted while the constitution was being drafted, no member of the council interfered in the commission's work. He further noted that it is the duty of the assembly to invite the chairman of the commission to answer any question it may have and that this will be done in the formal manner.

An Executive Mansion release issued yesterday quoted Head of State Doe as saying that unsolicited views by members of the commission will not be tolerated. He also urged the assembly members to be independent in their work and should not allow commission members to influence their views.

Government Abolishes Petroleum Monopoly

AB171740 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] In this newsbreak we just received the news that the Government of Liberia has abolished the monopoly which the Liberian Petroleum Refining Company [LPRC] has enjoyed over the years on petroleum products. According to an executive ordinance just reaching us signed by Commander in Chief Doe, people wishing to import petroleum products in the country now have a free market. LPRC will, however, serve as a clearance house for potential importers. This ordinance becomes effective as of this Saturday, 20 August.

NIGERIA

Further Reportage on Gubernatorial Election

NPN Wins Ondo State

AB171530 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] The last result of the governorship elections has been announced by the Federal Electoral Commission, Fedeco. It is from Ondo State where the NPN [National Party of Nigeria] candidate, Chief Akin Omoboriowo, defeated the incumbent governor, Chief Michael Ajasin, by polling 1,288,181 votes representing 64.7 percent of the total votes cast. Chief Michael Ajasin of the UPN [Unity Party of Nigeria] came second with 1,015,385 votes representing 43.09 percent.

UPN's Awolowo Denounces Elections

AB180703 Paris AFP in English 0426 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Lagos, Aug 18 (AFP) — Chief Obafemi Awolowo, the defeated presidential candidate of the Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN) said here Wednesday that the results of the presidential and gubernatorial elections in some states were "blatant and brazen daylight robbery." The chief told newsmen at a meeting of his party's emergency national working committee that "the whole exercise was predetermined."

The veteran politician said however, that, unlike in 1979, he would not go to court over the election issue because "with one

month left to prosecute the case, it would be to no avail. The amount of evidence is so heavy that it would require one year to successfully prosecute the case," he said. On the performance of the Federal Electoral Commission (Fedeco), the UPN leader said that the commission had "let down the people of Nigeria." The Fedeco chairman, Justice Victor Ovie-Whiskey, "has two faces, one for his party in public and the other for the National Party of Nigeria (NPN) in secret," Chief Awolowo alleged.

Another candidate who lost to the NPN's re-elected President Shehu Shagari, Tunji Braithwaite of the Nigeria Advance Party (NAP), also told a news conference yesterday that the results of the elections announced by the Fedeco were not acceptable to his party. Mr Braithwaite, a Lagos lawyer, said that his party's suggestion for the establishment of a national advisory council to regulate and verify election results had been rejected.

He condemned what he called "widespread carnage and bloodshed" in some states, and called on fellow politicians not to resort to "fraud and dishonor" in order to attain political power.

Anambra Governor Contests Results

AB171615 Paris AFP in English 1550 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Enugu, Nigeria, Aug 17 (AFP) — The incumbent governor of Anambra State (eastern Nigeria) today formally accused Federal Vice President Alek Ekwueme of being involved in a plot to rig the results of last Saturday's elections for new governors in the 19 states. Jim Nwobodo, candidate of the Nigerian People's Party (NPP), was defeated in the latest poll according to results released by the Federal Electoral Commission (Fedeco). But he has decided to contest the official version in the courts, basing his case on evidence from his party's officials present at each polling station during the count on Saturday night.

During a briefing for journalists here today Mr Nwobodo said that the voting figures in Anambra had been deliberately fixed on instructions from Mr Ekwueme, who was re-elected only last week on the same ticket as President Shehu Shagari, the candidate of the National Party of Nigeria (NPN), which has won the state from the NPP. Mr Ekwueme also comes from Anambra State, as does Emeka Ojukwu, the former head of secessionist Biafra, who, like the vice president, supports the NPN.

Speaking in the villa from where Mr Ojukwu declared his unsuccessful bid for secession, Mr Nwobodo cited cases where, he said, the number of people who cast their votes outstripped the number of registered voters in a constituency. He produced photocopies of what he said were reports by electoral officers at some polling stations and of doctored results sheets which had been used to compile the official result.

Mr Nwobodo described the fraud as obvious, and blamed it on Mr Ekwueme's support for the NPN candidate. He alleged that the federal vice president had little support in his home state and suggested that he had influenced the scrutiners to falsify the results.

The governor said that figures he had compiled on the basis of individual results sheets would conform to those handed to the

police. He had already initiated court proceedings and was sure to win the case, he said. "We can't trust the politicians, but we can count on the integrity of our courts," Mr Nwobodo said.

Some of the checked voters' lists shown by the governor indicated a turnout of over 95 percent in some constituencies, whereas the national average was under 50 percent. It had been possible to rig the results in the state only because of the venality of some of the officials appointed by Fedeco to supervise the elections, he said.

Mr Nwobodo, who is convinced that he is in the right and that the courts will declare him the ultimate winner, has appealed for calm throughout Anambra and delayed a night curfew in the state. "The question of how to get me out of state house on October 1 (when the newly-elected administration takes over) does not arise," Mr Nwobodo said. "A few days from now the Supreme Court will have put me back in office. You can't fiddle with figures as clear as these."

UPN Rejects Gongola Results

AB171845 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] From Yola, the Gongola state capital, correspondent Andrew Haruna reports the state branch of the Unity Party of Nigeria, UPN, has said that it has rejected the results of the gubernatorial election in the state as compiled and released by Federal Electoral Commission, Fedeco. Briefing newsmen, the leader and gubernatorial candidate of the party, Reverend Wilson Sabiya, alleged that from evidence put before him the results were distorted.

Rev Sabiya contended that the whole exercise was a complete farce, adding that those who vowed to accept the country's new constitution were now out to destroy it. He claimed that he had in his possession the concrete evidence which showed how the National Party of Nigeria, NPN, in collaboration with Fedeco, planned to rig the gubernatorial election in the state. According to the UPN flag bearer, democracy has been murdered in Nigeria, pointing out that only him and his party were dedicated to the path of fair play in the country.

[Begin Sabiya recording] I want further to inform you that I have in my possession concrete evidence given to me by the resident electoral commissioner in his own handwriting on every sheet [words indistinct] which shows how the NPN and Fedeco pre-planned to rig this election. I am glad but not surprised at what is happening. I have done my best to forestall the rigging through a series of correspondence but to no avail. I even went to the extent of teaming up with other gubernatorial candidates and put the matter to court only in an effort to ensure free elections in the state and I am, therefore, not accepting anything announced. I will notify you of my next course of action very soon. I have dedicated myself to the cause of democracy and therefore am always ready to defend the cause of democracy. I owe it as a duty to the generations to come. The battle to defeat the forces against democracy may be long, hard, and tedious but we shall never be daunted. We must all work for the glory of Nigeria. Thank you very much. [applause][end recording]

Rev Sabiya thanked all the leaders of the UPN in the local governments throughout the state for their struggle up to the time of the elections. He said he was highly impressed by their patience, endurance, dedication, and commitment to the service of the common man. It will be recalled that after the presidential election in the state, the UPN, together with three other parties, took Fedeco to court, seeking an interim injunction to prevent the commission from conducting the gubernatorial election for alleged irregularities. The motion was, however, struck out by the court for improper presentation to it by the parties involved.

Ibadan Situation Tense

**AB172140 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT
17 Aug 83**

[Text] In Ibadan, the Oyo State capital, for some days following the last governorship election, the political atmosphere in that state is reportedly not only tensely charged, but it is at its breaking point. When correspondent Rabbi Bako filed in the report this afternoon, staff reporter Yusuf Abubakar seized the opportunity to ask the position of things down there.

[Begin recording][Bako](?The situation) is really bad and unfortunate because, as on yesterday, there have been minor clashes in some areas, especially in Apatia area on the way to Abeokuta where some women came out to streets (?until) they were dispersed by the mobile police. I understand that there were few casualties, as three people were killed. And also yesterday, some people did not come out to do their business because there was an easy tension in front of the areas invaded after the announcement of the results.

[Abubakar] What is the police doing about the situation?

[Bako] In fact, they are [words indistinct] with their very best that indeed they have had much. If not because of the police, the situation would have gone out of hand.

[Abubakar] Will you say [words indistinct] an approximate estimate of the number of casualties [words indistinct] that of last Saturday, 12 August [passage indistinct].

Further Ondo Elections Suspended

**AB180627 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT
17 Aug 83**

[Text] Fedeco [Federal Electoral Commission] has announced the suspension of all further elections in Ondo State until further notice. A statement by the chairman of the commission, Mr Justice Ovie-Whiskey, this evening said the elections were being withheld in view of the burning down of the office of Fedeco in the state capital and all election materials there.

Also Mr Justice Ovie-Whiskey has ordered the postponement of the senatorial elections in Oyo State on Saturday, the 20th of this month to Saturday the 10th of next month. The chairman stated that he arrived at this decision in consultation with the resident electoral commissioner in Oyo State. However, the Fedeco boss said that having considered the complaints of the governor of Oyo

State and the assurance by the resident electoral commissioner that the results declared were in order, he had no alternative than to accept the verdict as correct.

In the case of Anambra State Mr Justice Ovie-Whiskey pointed out that the resident commissioner there assured him that the figures published by the returning officer were supported by the documents, which were perfectly in order. He said that in the circumstance the dissatisfied candidates were free to challenge the results by way of a petition, which he said was the only legal means of upsetting the declared results. The chairman gave the assurance that other issues raised by the petition which were within the competence of Fedeco were being looked into.

Police Issue Warning

**AB171330 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT
17 Aug 83**

[Text] The Cross River State commissioner of police, Mr Olatunji Gbadebo, says his command is prepared to deal ruthlessly with any acts of lawlessness in the state. Addressing a news conference Mr Gbadebo said that since the release of the results of the gubernatorial election he had received reports of plans by some people to cause trouble in the state. He appealed to political leaders in the state to warn their supporters against engaging in acts likely to cause the breach of the peace. Mr Gbadebo warned against the use of masquerades on the highways and on election day for the purpose of intimidating voters.

UPPER VOLTA

AFP: CNR To Send Food to Northern Areas

AB171735 Paris AFP in French 1615 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Ouagadougou, 17 Aug (AFP) — The National Council of the Revolution [CNR], which has been in power since the 4 August coup d'etat, has decided to send food stuffs to the people living in northern Upper Volta who have been affected by the drought, official sources in the Upper Voltan capital stated.

In a communique published today, the CNR explains that the rains, which started late in the northern and Sahel regions of the country in 1982, were irregular and insufficient. The 1982-1983 grains harvest was very poor and caused a deficit of 62,720 tons in the northern region and 28,241 tons in the Sahel, the communique specified, adding that dams became dry due to insufficient rains while most animals perished.

The National Grains Board [OFNACER], private transport owners, and the national armed forces will be engaged in the transportation of the food items. The communique further specifies that the local administration will supervise the sale of the foodstuffs — at half price — in close collaboration with the Revolutionary Defense Committees [CDR] and controllers of the OFNACER. The CDR's will see to it that no speculation or deviation of the items takes place.

ANGOLA

President dos Santos Returns From Congo

*MB171055 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 17 Aug 83*

[Text] The chairman of the party and president of the republic, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, has returned to Luanda after paying a 48-hour visit to the Republic of Congo. In this neighboring country, the Angolan head of state participated in the festivities of the 20th anniversary of the Congolese revolution.

The day before yesterday, in the context of the commemorative activities of the 20th anniversary of the Congolese revolution, the 10 heads of state and government present in the Congolese capital — those of Angola, Ethiopia, Zaire, Gabon, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Burundi, Equatorial Guinea, the Central African Republic, Cameroon — plus, naturally, Congo met to analyze the situation in Chad. At the end of the meeting, a statement was issued in which the heads of state and government expressed their concern over the gravity of the Chad problem and the risks of its expansion and internationalization.

They also expressed their adherence to the appeal made on 16 July this year by the OAU Bureau, which calls, among other things, for the immediate cessation of hostilities in Chad as well as of any direct or indirect interference, which could aggravate the situation, and also the convening of a meeting of the permanent committee on Chad aimed at securing a lasting peace.

The statement, signed by the ten heads of state and government present in Brazzaville, reaffirms that peace can only be re-established in Chad through a political settlement, freely negotiated by all concerned parties. It also calls on all components of the Chad nation to put an end to their quarrels in order to once again secure a sincere national reconciliation. The statement calls on the OAU chairman to contact the parties concerned to find a settlement capable of permitting an end to the conflict in a decisive manner.

The presidential entourage included the secretary for foreign affairs of the party Central Committee, Comrade Afonso van Dunen (Mbinda), and a member of the party Political Bureau, Pascoal Luvualu.

ANGOP Cited on Angolan Withdrawal From Cangamba

*MB171916 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1900 GMT
17 Aug 83*

[Text] Angolan troops have withdrawn from the strategic eastern Angolan town of Cangamba. So says the Angolan news agency, ANGOP. ANGOP said the withdrawal of the troops follows devastating South African air raids on the town. It says all Angolan troops have evacuated Cangamba, which is 500 km from the Namibian border. ANGOP says helicopters were now landing South African regular forces, mercenaries, and Angolan rebel guerrillas there. The SADF has consistently denied it has had any part in raids on the town.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Addresses Quelimane Reception 7 August

*MB130936 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1800 GMT 12 Aug 83*

[Speech by Mozambique President Samora Machel in Quelimane at reception given by local Frelimo officials on 7 August — recorded]

[Text] The purpose of our visit is essentially to reorganize our main force. The central theme in June was the problem of national unity. National unity is forged in daily combat. It is forged in adversity. We can come to know one another better during difficult times as we continue to seek solutions for all problems affecting our lives individually.

The existence of armed bandits in the province is affecting the life of each individual right here. It is affecting lives. It is not doing so indirectly. It is affecting us directly. At times we are not aware of this. There is produce rotting in the districts, while we do not have food in the capital. It is soap, salt which do not reach the areas where people have produce to trade.

What caused this situation? Departmentalism. I want to tell you with all frankness here that I am...[Machel does not complete sentence]

I do not know any other language. This is my language. Dr Machungo has the language of a doctor. Eugenio also has his own language. I know a language, a popular language, the language of the masses. I know the language in which the people think. When they think about a banana, that is all: They think about a banana. That is true, isn't it? It is not something that is like a banana. We do not say: It is like...it appears...it has the form of a banana. What is it, then? No, simply: It is a banana.

I think that there was no centralization of leadership at the provincial level. This is the first aspect. There was no concentration of power at the provincial level, at the level of the capital. There was fragmentation. [applause]

I want to say this here frankly. I want to tell you that this year I will be 50 years old, and I want to leave something behind. The value of a man is to leave behind, something planted, and for me my plants are men, the torchbearers. For me it is the torchbearers of these great traditions, of these glorious traditions of the People's Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique [FPLM] and of the Mozambique Liberation Front.

When it comes to reviewing the national liberation war of Mozambique, we now have the habit of always praising the positive aspects. We do not mention negative aspects. When we tell people of the best sons who gave their lives to enable Mozambique to become independent, we should also tell them that reactionaries gave their lives. We executed them by firing squad in order to feed the revolution. It appears that this is my first point [Machel laughs]. The national liberation struggle claimed not only the best sons of Mozambique. It also claimed the reactionaries.

This struggle against bandits and reaction here in Zambezia will also feed itself on reactionaries. Do you hear? [applause] First, I came here in June. Now I have come back. I came on 3 August. I did not think about today being a Sunday. My aides told me that today is Sunday. Tomorrow is Monday. I see. I have still done nothing. They told me: No, you have already worked. But I still have not done any work.

We were complacent in 1982 concerning the Ministry of Security, an infiltrated ministry. Officials became enemy agents, and that is why the bandits advanced. This is hard for us, eh? I should have executed some of them by firing squad, those who were holding responsibility in the Ministry of Security. This man here, Matias, knows this. We should have shot some of you. We showed complacency with them and we are now paying the price. They sold all the country's secrets, and they themselves allowed armed bandits to publish leaflets to be distributed in Maputo to threaten children and whites. This was done from the Ministry of Security. We are finally alarmed. We did not get hold of them and shoot them so as to consolidate national unity and consolidate the roots of the revolution. Roots must be deepened in the blood of some reactionaries. [applause]

Then indiscipline became rampant wherever there were national security men — indiscipline, total indiscipline. It was they of the Ministry of National Security who spread mediocrity. They slackened popular vigilance. They disorganized our structures. They weakened the head of the hammer, and now we are lagging behind the armed bandits whom they created. This is why I returned to Zambezia: first, to clean up your administration. We must scrub it clean, scrub it clean. [applause] The negligent ones, the lazy ones, and the corrupt ones must be punished. The incompetent and the inefficient are to be expelled. [applause] I did not come here to play, friends. [applause] This time I did not come here to play. I will deal with this tomorrow.

The incompetent and the inefficient must be expelled. They are not to be punished. Imagine a state apparatus full of incompetent and inefficient people. Mediocrity and confusion are proliferating throughout the country. There is no peaceful coexistence between revolution and reaction. Fortunately it is a very small number. OK, let us leave that subject.

First, I am going to see the police, the security, and all the rest here. We have already dealt ruthlessly with the Army. Is that not so? We have finally examined them and caught people. The people are ready. What is lacking is leadership. The people are ready. Mocuba is ready. Gurue is ready. What is lacking is leadership. However, we are too relaxed. There are intrigues and rumors, bootlicking, nepotism, and assumed ranks. All this is done in order not to lose one's post. All this is done to maintain one's post. There is bootlicking so that one does not lose his post. People also defend mediocrity. I do not know, have you seen this? Surely, we do not want this. A post must be held because of ability. [applause]

This is what I have come to do here. I do not want to say beautiful words — no, I do not — words like thank you. Also I do not want flowers, fruit, and hotel receptions. I am too old for that. You also realize this. [Machel laughs] This is indeed an extraordinary

organization, but let us talk about serious things as well. Let us do so while taking advantage of these moments of joy.

I want to say that I was discussing with an engineer there about building urgently a barracks in Mocuba. I went there and I found no barracks from which I could send forces to penetrate the Zambezia forests and occupy the highest mountains of Zambezia and where I could place my weapons. However, I am going to execute some reactionaries by firing squad here in Quelimane first. [applause]

We must put an end to indiscipline. [applause] Isn't it nice to be in a hotel like this? Isn't it? [Voices: Yes] Yes, it is. But a lady demands something, and the servants refuse, calling her a reactionary. Is that so, you vulgar people? Is it right to allow guests to move in and find this place dirty? Lady, come here. There must be discipline in this hotel. It must be the model of the country. It must be even better than the Polana Hotel or the Cardoso Hotel in Maputo. Just because this lady is here, they say she is a reactionary. What do they mean? [applause] Any undisciplined servant who does not cut his hair, shave his beard, and cut his nails must be kicked out of this hotel. Do you understand? [applause] Any servant who is a thief and steals goods must be kicked out and arrested and tried in accordance with the law. There must be discipline in this country. This is not a thieves' country.

Why does the revolution always need to feed on its best children and not on the reactionaries? What kind of a revolution is that? Why doesn't it feed on reactionaries? Why? People often say that national unity is achieved at the expense of the best children — why not the reactionaries? Now the Mozambique revolution will be strengthened and socialism will be built at the expense of the blood of reactionaries. Do you hear?

Thank you. [applause]

SOUTH AFRICA

Air Force Involvement in Cangamba Denied

MB171743 Johannesburg *The Star in English* 16 Aug 83
p 3

[By Trevor Jones]

[Text] The chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, has denied that South African jets bombed Angolan towns with napalm. General Viljoen was reacting to overseas reports that Angolan President Eduardo dos Santos claimed that eight South African bombers had destroyed an eastern Angolan town on Sunday.

"It is obvious that the Angolans are making the maximum use of accusations and propaganda against South Africa," the general said. He said the current stream of claims was linked to apparently successful offensives by UNITA guerrillas.

The official Angolan news agency ANGOP reported on a statement made by Mr Dos Santos when he arrived in Brazzaville yesterday for the celebrations of Zaire's [as published] 20 years

of independence. ANGOP quoted Mr dos Santos as saying that the eight jets raided Cangamba — recently won from UNITA guerrillas — at dawn and completely destroyed the town.

General Viljoen said it was equally obvious that, by using psychological pressure through the media, the Angolans were trying to force South Africa to reveal its activities in southern Angola. "In the light of operational risks the Defence Force will not reveal such details but categorically denies, for example, that towns were bombed with napalm," said the general.

"It is common knowledge that from time to time South Africa is forced to undertake actions such as reconnaissance flights in the south of Agnola because the Angolan regime allows and actively supports SWAPO aggression from its territory," he added. Another ANGOP report, monitored in Lisbon, said South Africa was intensifying military action against Angola, attacking various government positions and reinforcing its occupation of part of southern Cunene Province.

Quoting official sources, ANGOP claimed South Africa was rushing to the aid of UNITA guerrillas who had been defeated in a battle for Cangamba. But General Viljoen said the towns mentioned in the reports fell completely out of the range of an Impala with a weapons load.

He said that in any case South Africa would never act against Angolan civilians by attacking towns with firebombs. "The present reconnaissance flights by the Air Force, in which Canberra reconnaissance aircraft are used, are directly coupled to the build-up of FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] and Cuban forces in southern Angola, and especially to the recent deployment of sophisticated Russian weapons such as the SAM-8 missiles," said General Viljoen.

In Lisbon UNITA claimed yesterday that its forces were in control of Cangamba after 11 days of intense fighting which left more than 700 Angolan soldiers and about 120 Cubans dead.

Mozambique Paper Interviews ANC's Tambo

Part I

MB121712 Maputo Noticias in Portuguese 2 Aug 83 p 8

[First of two-part interview given by ANC President Oliver Tambo to Carlos Cardoso of AIM — date and place not given]

[Text][Question] Since the car bomb explosion in Pretoria there has been talk of a change of strategy by the ANC. Has there really been any change?

[Tambo] There hasn't been any change in our strategy. I think, perhaps, this idea arose from the fact that the headquarters of the South African Air Force was a prominent target of our attack; prominent because it has also been the policy of the regime to conceal the casualties that they have had in confrontations with the ANC for a number of years now. For example, the rocket attack we launched against the headquarters of the SADF in 1981 caused great damage. There must have been a great many enemy casualties, because all information on the attack

was suppressed. As a result of this policy, the Pretoria bomb attack comes as something very new and suggests a change in strategy. There could be no change in our strategy because there has been no change in factors which constitute the basis of our strategy. That is why the Pretoria bomb explosion must be seen simply as the intensification of our actions in light of the continued intransigence of the apartheid regime and the brutality in the methods which it uses to maintain the present system.

[Question] The ANC has been criticized for the explosion in Pretoria because of the death of innocent civilians, including the death of black people. What is your response to this criticism?

[Tambo] First of all let me make it very clear that the struggle of the ANC is not against the people, least of all against civilians. We are not fighting to eliminate civilians. Our objective is to wipe out the enemy forces, the defenders of the apartheid system; to be precise, those who are armed, and those who maintain the instruments of oppression. Accordingly, it is a matter of regret that civilians were injured, and some of them fatally.

But I know of no war, no conflict situation, which has not had detrimental results to innocent people. But innocent people have been hit by the apartheid regime itself, and as the struggle escalates, more innocent people will be hit.

So, therefore, I want to stress that the wave of criticism does not come from the oppressed sectors of our people, the majority. The majority was overjoyed with this action, despite the fact that some of them had been wounded and killed in it. The exploited masses accepted the fact that those who died were killed in a situation in which the enemy forces were being attacked — a thing that actually happens in most conflicts. We suffer losses as the enemy does.

It is important to point out that the action was hailed by most of our people, because the regime had created the impression that only blacks, the oppressed lot, die in the struggle to try to bring about justice in South Africa. However, as a result of this action, they now realize that all South Africans have to pay the price of the country's liberation effort.

But who makes these criticisms? The Pretoria regime's forces invaded Maseru, where they killed a number of civilians, women, and children. We were made to understand that about 86 percent of the white population in South Africa hailed the government action, notwithstanding the fact that civilians had been killed. The criticism made against the ANC comes from these sectors of the population. Likewise, when the South African forces attack Matola in 1981, the leaders of the white opposition parties warmly congratulated the regime on the massacre. It is significant that the ANC is criticized for the death of civilians in Pretoria, but the same criticism does not apply when civilians are killed in Mozambique, as was the case during the recent South African air raid. They killed one child and an unborn child, together with its mother. They killed workers. They killed civilians. No criticism of this was heard. Moreover, the South African regime itself stated that it was not concerned with the fact that civilians were killed in the Matola attack. Then what criticism is this? It is something that is part of a psychological war.

[Question] In your opinion, is this criticism coated with racism?

[Tambo] Exactly. You know that thousands of Africans have been killed by the South African regime throughout Southern Africa — in Angola, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Lesotho, Botswana, and in South Africa itself. These people were civilians. The children who were killed in Soweto were civilians, but they were killed by soldiers. These killings take place regularly in South Africa, but nobody complains about the fact that the victims are civilians. This means that for some strange reason the word civilian only means somebody with white skin. It is also clear that many "crocodile tears" are shed over black civilians. But in the South African context, since when has an African been regarded as a civilian? The hue and cry about blacks having been killed is simply an attempt at winning the sympathy of the oppressed and turning them against the ANC, a vain attempt because our people clearly understand what is happening.

Defense Minister Malan says that he shall avenge each drop of blood regardless of whether it is the blood of whites or blacks. Well, he did not avenge the blood of Soweto children, nor did he do so for those who were killed in Sharpeville. Nobody was punished for those deaths, nobody was taken to court to answer for those massacres. He is therefore, the last person who can defend blacks. He can defend himself and the regime, but not the oppressed lot. Even in this there is some element of racism, including the manner in which the criticism is made.

As I have said earlier, the ANC does not wage a struggle against civilians. However, I must confess that it is becoming even more difficult to define a civilian in the South African situation, since Malan is arming all whites. This is bringing about a difficult situation for those who have to distinguish between the army, police, and civilians. However, the ANC will continue to avoid creating the impression that civilians as such are the enemies of our struggle.

[Question] By arming the whites is the regime using them not only as a social and ideological base, but also as a kind of buffer zone between its Armed Forces and the ANC?

[Tambo] Precisely. This is extremely unfair because the apartheid regime is so brutal that it has forced our people to take up arms. The regime is recalcitrant, intransigent, and it is worsening its own position. It is now fighting with its back to the wall, and it is using white civilians as cannon fodder, and this is what the regime says. The regime says that the civilians must first confront the guerrillas and the Army will do so later. It is always the Army which protects civilians when they face danger, but in our country civilians are under no threat whatever. However, civilians are being recruited so that they can become the "frontline of defense." This is the expression that Malan himself uses. This is creating problems. What are these civilians defending? They are defending a criminal and inhuman system. And do they really want to defend it? Be that as it may, if they take up arms — and the law states that they must — it imposes limitations on our definition of who is a civilian. The ANC hopes that the movement against participating in the defense of apartheid will grow and that most whites will refuse to take up arms to defend a system which is doomed to disappear.

Part II

MB140825 Maputo Noticias in Portuguese 3 Aug 83 p 8

[Second part of interview given by ANC President Oliver Tambo to Carlos Cardoso of AIM — date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Does the ANC have mechanisms to operate within the context of the internal contradictions of the white community?

[Tambo] Yes. How efficient we are becoming is difficult to say, but it is part of our strategy to make the white community understand what is really necessary.

We are operating in a difficult situation in the sense that the ANC is banned. What we say does not reach the whites, who are being crushed under the weight of the many lies about what is taking place in South Africa. They are being deliberately, continuously, and consistently deceived. They live in a sort of unreal world. The ANC has to break this wall that has been formed around the white population with information about the realities of our present time. We are convinced that extremely serious conflicts are emerging with the oppressive class.

[Question] Are there many whites who are transforming themselves into patriots, in the sense of a united South Africa, free of all forms of racial discrimination?

[Tambo] There are many whites who have already acquired that sense of patriotism. Many others refuse to defend the old order, and they flee the country or avoid getting drafted into the Armed Forces. Most of them support the principles that are prevalent in our Freedom Charter, in which they see the hope of a different South Africa, a South Africa in peace, which contrasts with the present growing and continuing conflict situation. To isolate the reactionary clique and to make the whites adopt supportive attitudes toward our struggle in order to create a new order in our country is, itself, part of our struggle.

[Question] The liberation movements of Southern Africa and other parts of the world have already made an important contribution toward the elimination of racial prejudice resulting from the colonial phenomenon. Do the ANC's internal composition and method of operation indicate that it is already an example of what could be regarded as an antiracist South Africa?

[Tambo] Yes, and this is becoming more and more true. We believe that the South Africa of the future will not be formed on a specific date. It is growing organically, and as our struggle develops it is being expressed by the forces who struggle for a nonracial South Africa. It will be these forces who are already nonracial who will take over power rather than a search for nonracialism after power is assumed. This is the pattern of our struggle. The ANC encourages our white compatriots to join the struggle and to be part of it, and already some are doing so in a solid manner.

The struggle itself is the embryo of the new South Africa. As the struggle advances, it creates the new South Africa. It must be that way.

[Question] After the Pretoria explosion one heard a lot about "retaliation," the "cycle of violence," etc. What do you think of this terminology?

[Tambo] It is not the terminology of a liberation movement, the ANC. The idea was first promoted by the regime itself and its supporters, and by some journalists in South Africa who call for retaliation. There have been some commentaries about a "cycle of violence."

We do not believe that the situation in which we live can be characterized as a situation of retaliation and counterretaliation. What we say is that we are involved in a continuing struggle to achieve our objectives, and in this struggle we are not guided by the actions that the enemy carries out. Our retaliation against any crime perpetrated by the regime — if we want to use that term — is simply an intensification of the struggle. Each crime is yet another reason why the regime must be removed. The intensification of our struggle might appear as a retaliatory action, but that is a wrong interpretation, because retaliation means the launching of an action, and nothing beyond that.

The cycle of violence is part of the intensification and the escalation of the conflict. This is the nature of the conflict itself. However, it is not a question of violence as an end in itself. An armed struggle is not a group of individual and isolated acts of violence. It is a continuing struggle which includes the use of violence and also political action by all sorts of people.

Those who commented on the Pretoria explosion, for instance, regarded it as an act of retaliation by the ANC against the Maseru massacre.

Actually, we cannot close our eyes to what the regime does. For us it is not irrelevant that the enemy has perpetrated such crimes. Logically, we have to conduct the war in such a manner so that we do not create the impression that we can be attacked without exacting retribution. It is a struggle. It is not retaliation. It is part of the struggle.

We saw some commentaries in the newspapers which incited the Pretoria regime to retaliate through invasion against neighboring countries in actions that would allegedly be against the ANC. There were many of such actions, invasions against Mozambique and other countries during the struggle of liberation in Zimbabwe. Those who speak of retaliation forget the result of such actions at that time. The struggle grew and grew until the Ian Smith regime was overthrown. Therefore, we see in that type of call for retaliation an act of people who are desperate. They do not know what to do.

The solution does not lie in retaliation. The solution lies in the elimination of the "apartheid" system. To retaliate implies an attack and a counterattack, an escalation. The problem will never be solved with attacks by the regime against the neighboring countries and even with attacks against what it calls ANC targets. That will not solve the problem. The problem of South Africa is the "apartheid" system, and while that system is alive the struggle will be intensified, and thousands of retaliatory actions will simply add a new dimension to the conflict. This can go on indefinitely, disastrously, with the destruction of much that

has been built, with the loss of many human lives, as in other wars of liberation. In the process of so-called retaliation the regime does not face the cause of the cycle of violence which it talks about. It is only when that cause is removed that there will be peace in our country. Until then, the situation will continue to worsen, and let us be sure that this was not the last explosion. There will be many others, and, we hope, with less serious consequences regarding civilians. However, in order to change the South African system there will be sacrifices on the part of the guilty and innocent, civilians and noncivilians. While the system is alive that is the price to be paid.

It is necessary to remove the system. Retaliation is not the answer.

[Question] The security services of the "apartheid" regime knew that there were no ANC bases either in Matola or in Mozambique. Why do you think they attacked Matola?

[Tambo] The regime's target was the minds of its supporters. It was a question of diverting the attention of the white population from the true cause of the explosion in Pretoria, by pointing to a false cause, Mozambique, the ANC somewhere in Mozambique. That being the objective, they did not even have to find ANC militants. What was necessary was to conduct some kind of action and then publicly state that "we killed 64 terrorists." The regime knows that it has not killed any 64 "terrorists." This was an action of a psychological nature, for the benefit of the white population, who were in a state of shock.

The correct question would have been: What provoked the explosion in Pretoria? The correct answer was, not Maputo or Matola, not even the ANC, because let us examine what makes the ANC take such action. The correct answer could have been found in the system itself. A journalist put the question correctly by asking what makes people commit such an act? What is going on with our system? That was the correct answer.

It has been part of the regime's strategy of defense to suggest that in South Africa there is a climate of perfect peace, stability, tranquility, and contentment. Everybody is satisfied. The only danger comes from outside, from neighboring countries, or from the ANC, which, allegedly, cannot be in the country because the ANC is presented as something foreign to the masses. All the problems come from outside, from that "total onslaught" supposedly organized by the Soviet Union. That is always the explanation given by the regime. Therefore, when an explosion occurs inside the country, even one that hits many civilians, the regime has to act in accordance with the myth that the problem comes from outside. Thus, they attack outside. They have been systematically doing this, and they need to be consistent. They had to do so this time as well in order to have an explanation for their supporters who are totally wrong about what is taking place. Well, I believe that this myth of ANC bases in neighboring countries, a myth that the regime continuously promotes, will soon be destroyed by reality.

[Question] If the ANC does not have bases in Mozambique where does it have them?

[Tambo] Inside South Africa. For the ANC a base is not a place where an army is kept and from where it leaves and returns somewhere in an independent country. We do not have that. Any of such bases are inside South Africa, in secret places where we go to and from, where we come from, and to where we return, secret places from where we leave for reconnaissance missions of targets to be hit, and to where we return.

Our bases are the people, the ordinary people who work daily and who are the cadres of our army. An important part of the training is being done inside the country, not the best training naturally, in such conditions. However, there are many cadres there. They are the ones who carry out such actions.

A bomb explodes in Pretoria. Those who detonated it had never left South Africa. They were trained there, but the regime goes to Mozambique. Our bases are in South Africa, and the regime knows it. However, the regime will never publicly accept it, except when they find small quantities of weapons. Let us see now, to whom such weapons go. Those who use them, when the moment comes for them to use them, are inside South Africa.

SWAZILAND

Prime Minister Issues Statement on Pamphlets

MB171242 Mbabane Domestic Television Service in English 1133 GM T17 Aug 83

[Statement by Swazi Prime Minister Prince Bhhekimpi, read by senior liaison officer Mhambi Mnisi, following "the secret distribution of pamphlets in the country's streets calling on the nation to assemble at Lobamba royal kraal tomorrow morning at 1000" — live or recorded]

[Text] Statement by The Right Honorable Prime Minister Prince Bhhekimpi Dlamini:

Recently a number of pamphlets have been secretly scattered in the streets by those who wish their identity to remain unknown. Those people do not wish to be known because: 1. The information contained in these pamphlets is a lie; 2. They have not been authorized by the monarchy, the authorized person, or the senior princes to issue the statement they make; 3. The signature appearing on the document is false and; 4. These people are planning under the cover of darkness to prevent the crown prince, Makhosetive, from becoming king in Swaziland.

Nine bekunene [my fellow countrymen]: I have again been instructed by the elders of this nation, duly advised by Likoqo, to ask you all to remain calm and undisturbed by these provocative measures. This nation has the reputation of being peaceful and law abiding. Everyone is asked to get on with his work as usual until you are officially summoned to the royal kraal. The authorities will deal with these pretenders and miscreants according to the laws of this country.

Nine bekunene, thank you.

Contents of Pamphlets Reported

MB181000 Mbabane The Swazi Observer in English 18 Aug 83 p 5

[Excerpts] The prime minister, Prince Bhhekimpi, yesterday warned people to ignore contents of anonymous pamphlets bearing the signature of the authorised person calling the nation to assemble at Lobamba today. Other pamphlets, bearing the pictures of Queen Regent Dzeliwe, Prince Makhosetive and his mother Inkhosikati LaTwala were found yesterday in Mbabane asking the nation to gather at Lobamba.

The pamphlets found in Mbabane yesterday morning were written in siSwati. This is a translation of the contents: "We now have no means of communicating with you through the newspapers, radio, the indvuna vusumuzi [village representative of queen regent], chiefs and runners. It is our wish that we talk to the nation. You are asked to gather at Lobamba royal kraal on Thursday, August 18 at 10 in the morning." Some pamphlets were found in Manzini last weekend attacking the removal of Queen Regent Dzeliwe and the present status quo.

Further on Former Queen's Court Application

MB171927 Mbabane Domestic Television Service in siSwati 1630 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] The high court of Swaziland heard an application by Inkhosikati [royal wife] Dzeliwe, read in court on her behalf, as an application directly from her, Dzeliwe, indlovukazi [queen mother] and queen regent of the Kingdom of Swaziland, seeking the court to rule on the unconstitutionality of her dismissal from the office of regent. The respondents of the application are Prince Sozisa Dlamini, the Likoqo, and Prime Minister Prince Bhhekimpi.

In the papers filed before the court, it is requested that the court rule null and void the legal notice issued on 9 August 1983 dismissing the indlovukazi and queen regent from office, and further requests the court to restrain the respondents from unseating the indlovukazi from her throne, unless that action is declared constitutional.

Mr Douglas Lukhele, representing Inkhosikati Dzeliwe, said the main point requiring close scrutiny by the court is whether these who dismissed the indlovukazi had the authority to take such action. Mr Lukhele, said that when the late king died, the supreme powers and prerogatives of the king were automatically transferred to the indlovukazi. Mr Lukhele wanted to know how it is possible for the Likoqo, appointed by the indlovukazi, to now dismiss her from office.

The legal representative of the three respondents, Mr (Karl Zeiss), acting under instructions from the legal offices of Matse, Earnshaw, and Malinga, attorneys in Swaziland, said the high court of Swaziland, according to his reasoning, has no jurisdiction in this matter, as this issue has a bearing on Swazi law and custom. He reiterated his opinion that this case should be heard by the Swazi traditional court.

As he continued to address the court, Mr Lukhele in an overcrowded court with spectators overflowing to the foyers of the courtroom including Cabinet ministers, senior police officers, and prominent government officials, stated that he desired an early ruling on this matter, because as matters stand now, an historical precedent has been established in that Swaziland has two regents simultaneously. Mr Lukhele said that as of today, the nation is not certain as to who is the genuine leader of the nation, regarding the office of regent. He stated that to ensure peace and order in this interim period of the hearing, it is of prime importance that the nation be clearly informed regarding the question of who is the leader. He told the court that those who dismissed Inkhosikati Dzeliwe, the indlovukazi, have to prove their authority as the law clearly states categorically that the indlovukazi and queen regent retains her powers and status until the coronation of the next king. Mr Lukhele said he wondered how the new king had been crowned.

Mr Lukhele said that the matter of regency, the assumption of the powers of regency is clearly defined in the constitutional basis of Swaziland, and that no provision has been made for the dismissal of the indlovukazi or the regent in the statute book. Mr Lukhele said this matter did not have a direct bearing on the unwritten Swazi law and custom, since it has been clearly set down in the statute book. He simply requested the court to issue a restraining order of those who might pass other unauthorized legislation or make announcements that might interfere with the hearing of this case.

The court will give its verdict on this matter next week, according to Mr Justice Charles Nathan, the presiding judge, who was assisted by two judges of the high court, Mr Justice Hassanali and Mr Ben Dunn.

Hearing Postponed

*MB171830 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1800 GMT
17 Aug 83*

[Text] In Swaziland a high court application on whether the queen regent should have been removed has been adjourned. The high court is hearing an application to have the recent government order revoking the authority of Queen Dzeliwe set aside. Last week the government replaced Dzeliwe as acting head of state with Queen Ntombi. The case is to resume next Wednesday.

Zambian Minister Concludes Visit to Kingdom

Delivers Message to Regent

*MB161717 Mbabane Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT
16 Aug 83*

[Text] The Zambian foreign minister, Professor Lameck Goma, who was in the country to deliver a special message to the queen regent from Zambian President Kaunda left for Lusaka over the weekend. During his brief stay in the Kingdom the Zambian foreign minister met his counterpart, Mr R.V. Dlamini, to whom he delivered the special message and held bilateral discussions on the friendly relations that exist between the two sister states. The minister for foreign affairs, Mr R.V. Dlamini, will deliver the

message to the prime minister, and the prime minister will in turn deliver the message to the queen mother and regent.

Announces Upcoming Premier's Visit

*MB171812 Mbabane Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT
17 Aug 83*

[Text] The Zambian foreign minister, Professor Lameck Goma, has confirmed that Zambian Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia will visit Swaziland later this month to officially open the Swaziland International Trade Fair in Manzini. Prof Goma revealed this during his recent visit to the Kingdom over the weekend, during which he held talks with the minister for foreign affairs, Mr Velaphi Dlamini, after delivering a special message from President Dr Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia for Swaziland's head of state. The contents of the message were not revealed.

According to a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs this morning, the Zambian prime minister will during his visit here conclude the Zambia-Swaziland joint permanent commission of cooperation, and a cultural agreement may also be signed. Prof Goma also revealed that the Kingdom of Swaziland had been invited to send a delegation to Zambia during the forthcoming Mulungushi conference, to be held from the 22d to the 29th of August, which is held every 5 years prior to Zambia's elections.

ZIMBABWE

Harare Carries House of Assembly Debate on Nkomo

*MB171700 Harare Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT
17 Aug 83*

[Live relay of debate in Zimbabwean House of Assembly in Harare on 17 August]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] As you may well know now Mr Joshua Nkomo has been absent from parliament for more than 21 consecutive sitting days without leave from the speaker. So technically he can be thrown out of parliament if the house can get a more than 50 percent vote. [Words indistinct] today heard the debate on the motion to expel him. That was adjourned 2 weeks ago and is going to be resumed. On my right is the press gallery. And because today's sitting is promising to be exciting, as you can hear in the background, the press gallery is full, and there is hardly any place to stand. [Words indistinct] I can see the prime minister, Robert Mugabe, is now sitting down. And we now wait for the speakers procession to come. Next to Mr Joshua Nkomo is the vice president of ZAPU, Mr Josiah Chnamano, and on Mr Chinamano's right is ZAPU's spokesman in parliament, Mr Sydney Malunga. Here comes the speakers procession. The speaker is now reading a prayer.

[Speaker of the house] Order! Are there any notices of motions?

[Name indistinct] [Words indistinct]

[Speaker of the house] The honorable prime minister.

[Mugabe] Thank you, Mr Speaker. That question — which should be addressed to the minister of home affairs — I have not received the decision of the tribunal yet, and until the minister brings it to me I cannot say which way our own decision will go, but I will examine the [word indistinct] note, and if indeed the tribunal has recommended his release I do not see any reason unless the minister has other reasons why we should continue to detain.

[Name indistinct][Words indistinct]

[Mugabe] The open hand of reconciliation is a permanent one, but I can also assure the honorable member that it is permanent in so far as there is reciprocity from the other side, but that open hand can also go into a clench and become a clenched fist, and so it can do both exercises.

[Name indistinct][Words indistinct] Prime Minister, has [words indistinct] press reports the two signatories of the [words indistinct] appear to be hesitating in their support of this declaration. [Words indistinct] implementation of the provisions of this declaration initiated by the Zimbabwe delegation to Kadoma can only result in less news coverage and more distorted news coverage of this country emanating from overseas press sources and its [word indistinct] interference in the freedom of the press.

[Mugabe] I do not know how much retraction there has been on the part of those who were signatories to the Kadoma declaration and position regarding South African-based journalists, but our own position, however, is that those news agencies which would want to report about Zimbabwe must be based here. Why should we be reported about from the precincts of South Africa? I do not understand honorable members of [word indistinct] that in fact our action will lead to less news being reported about us, and less [word indistinct] do I understand these contentions that this amounts to interference with the press. The press which is here is free to report about us as long as they are objective about it, and I can assure you that [words indistinct] of his friend, whom you want see report about Zimbabwe, if they came here and sought to be accommodated here [words indistinct] they will find the Ministry of Information very willing [word indistinct] the government as a whole will facilitate their operation here.

[Name indistinct][Words indistinct]

[Mugabe] I am sure the honorable member is able to assess for himself the successes we have achieved and the failures there have been [word indistinct] have been a record of success, that record of success, that record has been [word indistinct] by us, the party which offered the open hand of friendship, and we continue to offer that open hand of friendship. We still have a government of national unity [words indistinct] I must say there [words indistinct] failures by the other side, failure by ZAPU [words indistinct] have we expressed the hand of friendship [word indistinct] to unite our people and, [words indistinct] they were [word indistinct] arms. That is [word indistinct] one serious failure, and those arms have led to dissident activity. That I admit as being a failure, but not by my side, by the other side. [applause]

[Words indistinct][laughter]

[Mugabe] There was never a single occasion when Dr Masire and I discussed the question of Dr Joshua Nkomo. It was a matter that made completely outside the sphere of the discussions we have held [sentence as heard] Perhaps, what the honorable member is referring to is the press conference I gave where a question was asked when Mr Nkomo was coming, and I said it was up to him to come; whether he would be arrested, I said, government does not interfere in those operations which fall within the sphere of the police, and whatever the police are investigating they will remain free to investigate, but as far as government is concerned his own actions will not [words indistinct], and from the knowledge I had as I reported to the [words indistinct], then what the alleged charges if there are going to be charges [words indistinct] to really [words indistinct].

[Words indistinct] my opinion, a decision of the courts which would lead him to go to prison. That is all I said. If this was assurance I am glad [words indistinct] and that he is back home. [laughter]

[Name indistinct][words indistinct] has the prime minister now proof that before minister be expelled he was definitely involved in the [words indistinct].

[Mugabe] The honorable member is inviting me to lay before the house our own security information. I can only say, Mr Speaker, that those who bought the numerous farms we have in the country were either ZAPU or Joshua Nkomo, or Joshua Nkomo and Mrs Joshua Nkomo, or companies owned by ZAPU. It was on these farms [words indistinct] that we discovered the arms. And where do the arms come from? ZAPU. Who kept the arms? ZAPU [words indistinct]. The arms are being used now by dissidents deriving from former ZIPRA. The dissidents bear all the [words indistinct]. They are very frank, very bold. They are operating in the name of father of Zimbabwe, Joshua Nkomo. He then is the father of dissidents. What am I to say? [laughter]

[Name indistinct][Words indistinct]

[Mugabe] I do not agree that the situation is any worse now than it was a month ago. All dissident activity continues in parts of Matabeleland, and we must be ready [words indistinct]. If the honorable member has any other [words indistinct] more positive measures [words indistinct]. We are all concerned [words indistinct] and continue [words indistinct]. It is our joint responsibility and [words indistinct] to ensure that that situation returns to normal. Now the leader of ZAPU is here, and I understand he has a number of solutions to offer. I am sure one of the solutions would be for him to appeal to the dissidents to stop these dissident activities, and if Mr [words indistinct] put an end to this very serious activity which is running that part of the country he would have [words indistinct].

Nkomo To Keep Seat

MB171656 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] The Zimbabwean opposition leader, Mr Joshua Nkomo, who returned to Harare yesterday after 5 months of self-imposed exile in London, will keep his seat in the Zimbabwean par-

liament. Zimbabwean Minister of Legal and Parliamentary Affairs Dr Eddison Zvobgo withdrew his motion to expel the ZAPU leader during a session in the House of Assembly this afternoon. Dr Zvobgo said that it has never been his intention to be vindictive. Amid much heckling during the noisy debate Mr Nkomo told the house that he had run away from his grave. He said that a large number of people, more than 3,000, who have been under the government protection, have been killed. Prime Minister Mugabe did not look at Mr Nkomo during the debate.

Mugabe Urges Nkomo To Appeal to Dissidents

*MB171834 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT
17 Aug 83*

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has urged the leader of ZAPU, Dr Joshua Nkomo, to appeal to dissidents to lay down their arms now that he has returned to the country. Answering a number of questions from members in the National Assembly today Comrade Mugabe, who described Dr Nkomo as the father of dissidents, said the dissidents are using ZAPU arms and are operating under the leadership of the party. He said although the policy of national reconciliation has been successful, ZAPU has not been implementing it because they had been busy caching arms. Comrade Mugabe said he has no doubt that arms found on ZAPU property belonged to members of the party. He said that the situation in Matabeleland has improved.

Iranian Foreign Minister Arrives on Visit

GF171704 Tehran IRNA in English 1615 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Harare, Aug. 17, IRNA — The Iranian foreign affairs minister, Dr. 'Ali Akbar Velayati arrived here this morning and was welcomed by the Zimbabwean Foreign Ministry officials. Dr. Velayati who is heading a high-ranking delegation left Tehran last Friday for a tour of 11 countries including several African countries. Zimbabwe is the third country the foreign minister is visiting.

The Iranian foreign minister in a meeting with his Zimbabwean counterpart Dr. Witness Mangwende, discussed issues of mutual interest.

During his stay in Dar es Salam Tanzania, the second stop of the Iranian foreign affairs minister, met and conferred with the Tanzanian President Julius K. Nyerere on Tuesday afternoon, presented to him a letter from President 'Ali Khamene'i. During the visit the Tanzanian president said that many events and changes had taken place in the world but the only change which could be referred to as revolution, was the Islamic revolution of Iran.